BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826. [NO.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized, in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly addressed to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORR...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 30th and 31st instant, 1st and 2d proximo, being HINDOO HOLIDAYS (the DEWALLY FESTIVAL) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

J. BOURCHIER,
A. Sub-Treasurer.

...SURY,
...1826.

...S HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Mail despatched from Calcutta for Bombay on the 2d instant, has not yet reached this Office, and from information received from the Postmaster at Nagpore, intimating the above mail being due on the 13th instant there, it would appear to have been lost between Calcutta and Nagpore, as all the other Mails have regularly arrived up to this date.

R. SNOW,
Postmaster General.

BOMBAY
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
27th October 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday the 3d of November next, at 11 A. M will be sold by Public Outcry, in the Company's Screws, 41 Bales of Cotton, the produce of the year 1825; also a few Bhoras of Damaged and Sweepings of the current year's investment.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE,
21st October 1826.

CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. will be held in the Vestry of St. Thomas' Church, on Tuesday the 7th of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

T. CARR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
OCTOBER 27*th* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 28th Instant,

AN Invoice of Saddlery, Consisting of Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Heads and Reins, Martingales, Surcingles, Stirrup Leathers, Curry Combs and Brushes, &c.

ALSO,

A few Pair of Large Pier Glasses, in handsome Gilt frames.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a Double Poled Tent.

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day SATURDAY 28th Instant.

THE following articles, just arrived from England, belonging to the estate of the late Lieut. Robinson of the H. C. M.

VIZ.

1 Superior Mountain Barometer with spare Tube and Leather Case.
2 Superior Thermometers by Cary.
1 Ditto do. Tube Broken.

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE for sale on Commission, a neat Europe Built Stanhope, with a set of Brass Harness

...UPEES 1,600.
...*bay, 28th Oct.* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received by the late arrivals for sale, two pair handsome Eight Light Chandeliers, with spare articles.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d Proximo,
A LARGE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS
OF A
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
COMPRISING

TALES, Novels, Romances, Travels, Voyages, Essays, Biography, History, Magazines &c.

AND

A Box of new unbounded books, Paris Editions, viz. St. Ronan's Well, Redgauntlet, Quinten Durward Monastery, Abbot, Crusaders, Peveril of the Peak, Tales of a Traveller, Bracebridge Hall, New York, Husband hunting, Highways and Byeways, Spirit of the Age, and many others.

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 2d proximo,
AT 1 O'CLOCK,
TWO STRONG BAY
ARAB HORSES,
A MATCH, AND LIKELY TO GO WELL IN HARNESS.
AND A GREY
ARAB PONEY,

THE Property of a Gentleman about to leave India.

A Lady's Saddle Horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, with or without a Lady's Saddle.

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
GOLD WATCHES
BY HARRISON,
RUPEES 375 AND 450.

A GOLD Watch by Recordon	Rs.	400
Ditto, by Cording.....	„	425
An Eight day Clock,.....	„	150
Time Pieces each,.....	„	130

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
DENNET
AND HARNESS,

NEARLY new, runs on mail Coach Axles, and is the property of a gentleman leaving the Presidency.

PRICE RUPEES 1,000.

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826

Higgs and Biggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
EXCELLENT
SODA WATER,
IN PINTS,
Manufactured by Bathgate & Co.
CALCUTTA.

PRICE PER DOZEN RS. 8,
Meadows Street, 28th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A DOUBLE BARRELLED
FOWLING PIECE
WITH FLINT LOCKS,
BY
Joseph Manton,
PRICE RS. 600,
One Ditto By John Manton,
PRICE RS. 550,
AND A SECOND HAND
Ditto
WITH PERCUSSION LOCK
By Wilkinson,
PRICE RS. 160.

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD.
FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH,
PRICE PER COPY RS. 4;
FOR APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,
PER COPY RS. 5.

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

Higgs aad Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
THE FIRST PARTS OF
...

BEING a Scene in Bombay, Approach of the Monsoon in Bombay Harbour, the Shaking Minarets at Ahmedabad, the Rajah of Cutch with his vassals, and the Mountain of Abo in Guzerat.

PRICE RUPEES 30.

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On Thursday the 9th Proximo,

AN Invoice of Glassware, from Pellatts and Green, St. Paul's Church Yard, comprising, Decanters, Cream Jugs, Antique Ditto, Water Bottles, Cut Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Sweetmeat Pots, Cruits, Castors, and Mustard pots, Dishes of Sizes, Honey Pots, Caddy Basons, Toilet Bottles. Liquor Ditto, Single and Double Branch Wall Shades, Ditto with Cut Pans, Drops and engraved Shades, Candlesticks, with engraved Pillar Shades, Double Branch Ditto with Ditto, and Glass bottomed Vase Lamps of Sizes, with plated and brass Furniture.

The above will be on view for one week prior to the Sale.

Meadows Street, 27th October 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

FINE Souchong Tea, in 10 catty boxes,.....	Rs.	10
Di to Hyson ditto,.....	"	16
Sugar Candy per Tub, ...	"	14
Fine Bloom Raisins per box,	Rs.	8 & 15

Meadows Street, 27th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LONDON BUILT
CURRICLE,
NEARLY NEW,
With Curricle and Buggy Harness and Shifting Shafts.
PRICE RS. 1500,

Meadows Street, 28th October 1826.

SIZE ...
PRICE RU...
Meadows Street, ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY ...

THAT the deed appointing HENRY DAVIES and JAMES ...CO GRAHAM, of Bombay, Gentlem... Trustees to the affairs of the late Firm ... BAXTER AND COMPANY, upon the condition of the Creditors of the said firm coming in and executing the said Deed within six weeks from the date thereof, viz. from the 20th day of July last, having become void, by reason of none of the Creditors having executed the said Deed, it has been since cancelled; and in order to effect a settlement with the Creditors, all the right, title, and interest, to the outstanding debts, and stock in trade, of the late firm of Baxter and Company, has been assigned to Messrs. BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, of Bombay, Native Bankers, to whom the said Debts are requested to be forthwith paid, in order to effect a speedy payment of the claims undertaken by them, and for that purpose accounts will, with all practicable despatch, be furnished to the late Constituents of the said Firm by Mr. ROBERT BAXTER, remaining Partner of the said late Firm.

Bombay, 27th October 1826.

MR. ROBERT BAXTER,

HAVING made an arrangement with Friends which will enable him to supply goods to such of his Friends as have been punctual in the liquidation of their accounts, takes this opportunity of soliciting the continuance of their much-valued friendship and support, and begs thus publicly to acknowledge the many obligations he already lays under for favors conferred.

Bombay, 27th October 1826.

Messrs. Sprague & Co:

HAVE just received from a respectable manufacturer, a supply of the VEGETABLE SYRUP, or Compound Syrup of Sarseparella, which in all the well known uses of that medicine has obtained a decided preference over the far-famed Syrup of De Velnos. It is prepared expressly for this country, and in a state of high concentration. They have also imported a quantity of *West India Tamarinds, Bermuda Arrow Root*, Soda, Seidlitz, and Ginger Beer Powders, excellent *Soda Water* in *bottle*, and a variety of other articles

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Forbes and Co.

A FEW 6 dozen Chests of superior LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, from the well-known house of Keirs and Co. imported per the following Ships, viz.

Per Princess Charlotte, in May 1816, at Rupees 32 per dozen

Per Britannia, in October 1825, at Rs. 28 per do.

ALSO,

English Claret, from Palmer, at 30 per do.

Bombay, 26th October 1826.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 28th October ...

…e

…A. 1.

…0 TONS,
…chier R. N.
…MANDER,
… England on or before
…uly, and may be ex-
… November.
… thorough refit in

…be
…ap-
…DAM
…ber 1826.

…cement.

…PASSAGE

TO THE

…E OF MAURITIUS,
…HE SHIP CONSTANT,
Captain Regnaud,

HAS good accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or about the 5th proximo.

Apply to the Commander on board, or to JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1826.

FREIGHT FOR LISBON.

THE PORTUGUESE REGISTER SHIP

PRINCE DON PEDRO,

Captain Joze Maria Vieira,
of R. Navy,

WILL sail for Lisbon in all December, or beginning of January next, from Goa, touching at Angolla and Benguella on her way: also the Commander will receive Passengers that might wish to go to Europe.

The list of rates of freight for different articles, and further particulars may be known by applying to Sir ROGER DE FARIA, at his Office, Rampart Row, be-

Bombay, 20th October 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

RECOVERY,

OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London about the 15th of November, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1826.

For Passage to London,

TO CALL AT ALLEPEE,

THE NEW RIVER BUILT SHIP

RUNNYMEDE,

300 Tons,

ON HER FIRST VOYAGE,

CHARLES KEMP, COMMANDER,

THIS Ship carries a Surgeon, and has good accommodations. Will Sail in all November. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messers. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

The Upton Castle,

600 TONS,

J. Thacker, Esq.

OF THE H. Ç's. S.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London the 20th of January. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. or to Captain THACKER, at their office.

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in an Office, by an European who can give respectable references.

Letters addressed to C. B to the care of the PRINTER of this paper, will be attended to

…ombay, 28th October 1826.

A CARD.

THE Fourteenth Number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery on Monday next the 30th instant.

COURIER OFFICE, 28th Oct. 1826.

…irst Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

A few TICKETS of the above Lottery are shortly expected, and may be had at the Office of BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL, at 120 Rupees each.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPALL,

REQUEST all those not remitting their Instalments, will be pleased to remit all their arrears, and continue remitting future Instalments regularly, to prevent their having recourse to adopt the measures for such delay alluded to in the terms of their House.

Bombay, 28 h October 1826.

FOR SALE,

THE BUNGALOW recently occupied by the late Lt. Col. FORD C. B. (with lamps &c.) situated in the immediate vicinity of the Government Bungalow, and very well adapted for the residence of a family.

PRICE RUPEES 3000.

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

ON SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF

DIROM McKENZIE AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns, by Richards. Rs. 200, 250, 300, and 350 each.
Single do. by do. Rs. 150 and 180
Pistols by do. Rs. 150, 200, and 250.
Double Barrelled do. Rs. 300.
Rifle by do. Rs. 200.

Bombay, 28th October 1826.

Advertisement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT one WITTOBA SHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, departed this life at Bombay in the month of August last, and in his lifetime was agent of one TRIMBUCK SUNKER, against SUTTOOJEE DEWAJEE, BHICAJEE SEVAJEE, and SHAKHOO MEYRA BALLA SHAIKH, in a certain action depending in the Supreme Court brought upon a Shajoge Note in the Mahratta language, which at the time of the death of the said WITTOBA SHOWJEE was in his possession signed by the three persons abovenamed, but on searching the deceased's papers and boxes after his decease the same could not be found, therefore, if any person or persons may have found the same, or have by any means acquired possession of it, and will deliver the same to the undersigned at his residence, they or he will be rewarded with a present of 200 Rupees.

TRIMBUCK SUNKER,
living in Gunnesh Waddy.

Bombay, 23d October 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએયજે

શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી દીનકુ વીઠોબા શાકુજી શ્રી મુબઇમાં ગીરગાવ માગશટ મઢીનામાં મરીગીએછે તે તરીમબક શંકરનો ગુમાશતો હતો તેહેને નામની એ મરનારે પોતાની હએમાતીમાં થુપરીમ ફોરટમાં શાતુજી દેવાજી તથા જીખાજી શીવાજી તથા શાખુ મીયાં બાલા શેખ એ લોકોની મકરેઠી બોલીમાં લખેલી શાકાજોગી ચીઠી હતી તે ઉપરથી પરી આદી કીધેછે તે પરીઆદી હાલ ચાલુછે એ ચીઠી વીઠોબા શાકુજીનાં તાબામાં હતી અને એ ઉપર એ તરણ જણાએ ની શઢીએ કીધેલીછે પણ જારે એ મરનારનાં કાગલ પતર તથા પેટીઓ તપાશી તેવારે એ ચીઠી મલી નઢી તે વાશતે ઉપર એકક લોક અગાર લોકોને એ ચીઠી મલી હોએ અગાર કંઇજ બીજા બાબતથી તેનાં નાં તાબામાં હોએતો તરીમબક શંકરને શ્રી બાકારકોટ ગણેશ વાડીમાં એનાં ધેરમાં રવાને કરે તેહેને એ ઘણી કુ ૨૦૦ જનામનાં લેટ આપશે *

તા ૨૩ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN the year of Christ 1826 a Bagala named Summah sailed from hence to Mocha, on the 10th of April last she was wrecked in the straits of Babelmandel the Resident at Mocha received from the aforesaid wrecked vessel damaged goods, which he disposed at that place, and sent an account to me, and the proceeds of all damaged goods remitted to me, by Bills of Exchange: on receiving the Intelligence of all these particulars, I made it known at that time, to all who were concerned since this day, nobody came forward, and I have not received the amount of the Bills of Exchange, and henceforward I will receive the amount of the Bill of Exchange in question, which will be payable to me one month after this date.

SHAIK DHOYE BIN OWNE.

BOMBAY,
27TH OCTOBER 1826.

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએયજે

ગઇ તારીખ ૧૦ મી આપરેલ શને ૧૮૨૬ ને દીને બગલો એક નંમે શંમશા શ્રી મુંબઇથી શ્રી મોખે કુંઢારેઓ હતો તે બેબેલમેનડેબનાં રશતા આગલ ભાગો તેવારે શ્રી મોખેનાં મંગારજી ફોડીદારે એ ભાગેલા બગલાનો દાંમીજ થએલો માલ ફાડીને તાંકાં વેચેઓ તથા તેનો હશાબ તથા નાંણાંની કુંડી કરીને શેખ ધાઇ જીન ઓન કુપર મોકલીછે એ ભાગે આની ખબર શેખ ધાઇ જીન ઓને એ ની શરવે વગતવાર એનાં બાબશતાવાલા ઓને માલુમ કીધી હતી પણ હજી શુધી એક એ બાબશતાવાલા આવેઆ નથી અને એ શેખ ધાઇ જીન ઓનને હજી શુધી એ કુંડીનાં નાંણાં મલેઆં નથી તે આજથી માશ એક પછી મલશે *

…ી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of QUERIBINA DE PENHA, late of Bombay, Portuguese, widow, deceased, may be granted to JOAO DE SOUZA MISQUITA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, the sole Executor named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 24th day of October 1826.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

AVIZO.

TENDO applicado a corte Suprema de Judicatura em Bombaim, que Approvaçaó do Testamento e deradeira vontade de QUERIBINA DE PENHA, viuva, habitante de Bombaim ja defunta, seja concedida a JOAO DE SOUZA MISQUITA morador de Bombaim, e unico Testamenteiro nomeado e contituido no ditto Testamento: todas as pessoas concernentes nelle fiquem por este informados do mesmo,—Datado 24 de Outubro de 1826.

GRANT E WEST,
PROCURADORES.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits whatever, JEHANGEER NOWROJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, died possessed of, should be granted unto WISWANATHJEE PURSHOTUMJEE, of Bombay, Prabhoo, Inhabitant, as principal Creditor and mortgagee of the Estate of the said JEHANGEER NOWROJEE, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated 27th October 1826.

JAMES PATCH,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબઇવાલો પારશી જાંહાંગીર નવ

રોજજી નીશરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખ
યારનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની
ફેટરની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમાં શ્રી મુંબઇનો
રહેવાશી પરલુ વીશ્રુનાથજી પરશોટમજીએ
અરજ કરીછે જે મકને મલે — ઇાંએજે
એ મરનારનો પેહેલો માંણણાર તથા એની
મીલકત એ ઘણીને ગીરવી આપેલીછે —
એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશતા
હોએ તેનાંમાને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૨૭ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૬

જેમીશ પાય
વકીલ.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

—"Mark the desponding race,
"Of occupation void, as void of hope."

MR. EDITOR,

Should you think this … a place in your paper, I sh… by seeing it occupy one of … My motive is merely to say … for a class of men, amongst … met many worthy and respec… ters: I mean country-borns, … are more appropriately termed, Indo-B… tons. If I have taken a wrong view of the subject, I shall be glad to be set aright. I do not combat against the prejudice which exists against them, because according to the nature of things, it must continue as long as the prohibition, which the Legislature has laid against their employment in the Military, Civil, and Marine Services, continues to exclude them from society.

The prohibitory law alluded to, would appear to have been laid with a view to prevent their being at any time possessed of power and influence to a degree which could be used to the injury of the Government, should they ever feel inclined to do so. Such an intention is equivalent to an admission that they are capable of becoming a dangerous body of men. Admitting this, the question arises—which is the most advisable course to prevent these men from using the means of mischief which they now or hereafter may possess, in opposing our interests, or to our injury? Towards attaining this object, the easiest and most natural course that presents itself, is to create in them …lings of interest and attachment to our government: but I may be mistaken, for it could not have been with this view, that a check was laid to their advancement in life, and the means of acquiring a comfortable competency, and of gratifying a commendable and harmless ambition, denied them. Degradation cannot inspire them with respect or affection for us:—they are a proud set of men, sensible and extremely tenacious of their hard-earned reputation for ability and diligence; and that they are loyal cannot be doubted. I would not hazard the assertion, that they love England less than India: the former, they revere as their mother country—they speak the language of her sons—they adore the same God—they admire the wisdom of her laws and her institutions—and they glory in contemplating her power and her justice; but what is there to attach them to the land of their birth?—nought but sorrow and sympathy. It is true, that they have imbibed from their fathers a love of liberty and impatience under restraint; but it is a dormant feeling, and nothing but the most oppressive tyranny could, I am confident, rouse it into life. It cannot, however, be politic to provoke it to action, by closing the door to respectability and competence upon them: and because it was done when they were insignificant as a people, it is no argument for keeping it shut when they are daily acquiring strength and importance, which it is our interest to make subservient to the stability of our rule.

It has been said that they are excluded from situations of trust and importance because they do not possess the necessary qualifications, and are unworthy of trust. I am happy to find that this is the opinion of a very few; because it is an unjust one. From all that I have been able to learn, I have every reason to believe that on the many occasions (which were less rare some time ago, than they now are), when it answered our purposes to avail ourselves of their services, their abilities were found adequate to the successful discharge of the duties entrusted to them, and the trust reposed in them was never violated. It is not surprising that it should have been so, when we reflect that, excepting in color, they do not differ much from Europeans: in intellectual and moral qualifications they are in nowise inferior, whenever they have had the same advantages of education, and they generally inherit the physical strength and personal courage of their fathers. I… not attempted to … should be invested w…

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fluence of the first and most important situations; secondary and minor situations are all they should be admitted to:—corps of Indo-Britons, officered by members of their own class, possessed of talents, and bearing good characters, but commanded by European Officers, might be raised; as sappers and miners, many of them may be usefully disposed of; they might be allowed to rise to all but the superior situations in the Survey Department; and many might be advantageously distributed in the Revenue, Judicial, and Marine Departments.

The argument that it is unsafe to give them an importance in their own eyes, is absurd:—they will, like all nations, entertain a good opinion of themselves, whether we encourage them or not; and our disagreeing with them even in that respect, would not perhaps effect any change in their self-estimation. But I do not see the object of discouraging them; surely more reliance may be placed on their attachment and fidelity than that of the natives, on whose good faith (which we have found is not altogether unimpeachable) we do not scruple to let our power depend; and it is but natural that a body of men linked to us by the ties of blood, by religion, by similarity of habits and ideas, should be more faithful than those whom we have dispossessed of their land, their power, and their riches. Almost equal to the European,—superior to the native,—they are capable of being made a powerful auxiliary to our power; and when the bonds of their affection for the government can be more closely rivetted, by creating in them an interest in the stability of our power, and by adopting towards the deserving and respectable members of this body, a mild and conciliatory line of conduct,—what necessity can there be for continuing the prohibition? It may have been necessary and beneficial when first laid, but the changes which have since occurred, have rendered it unsuitable to the present times, to the improvement which has taken place in their condition, and to the increase in their numbers; and it cannot but be a source of dissatisfaction to men, who, as a loyal and useful body, deriving their origin from us, have every reason to expect encouragement and assistance at our hands.

Already have they extorted from all classes the meed of praise, for the respectable condition to which they have raised themselves, in spite of the many difficulties with which they have to contend, in the illiberal and unfounded prejudices with which they are viewed by many—to say nothing of the inhumanity of those civilized monsters, who, having given them a wretched existence, leave them helpless and unprotected, to drag on a life either of penury or vice. It appears to be time that their pretensions to better situations than that of mere scribes, should be admitted:—by the timely grant of such a boon their gratitude and fidelity, as well as their faithful services to the State, will be secured, and the current of their industry, enterprising spirit, and increasing numbers, be turned to the security and prosperity of our government: by denying them this act of justice, we feed a spirit of discontent, which may lead these men to seek an amelioration of their condition in a change of masters, whenever an opportunity may offer, in the attempt of any foreign power to supplant our rule in this quarter, or in that of the natives for a restoration of their own. The danger of such a crisis, would appear to me to be incalculably greater than those (if there be any) of making Indo-Britons eligible to many situations now filled by Europeans exclusively.

Your obedient servant,
CANDIDUS.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1826.

We have published the letter of CANDIDUS, but we think there is a great deal assumed in his communication. As a body, the Indo-Britons have privileges which are not enjoyed by men born under the chartered liberty of England. They have at this Presidency the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, which, such as it is, will no doubt exert its miraculous effects in improving their condition. We beg to say, however, that we have no prejudices on the subject, and shall be always happy to be the means of communicating their just claims to the public.—B. ED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR COURIER,

I bid you salaam, old news—you are almost the only thing I know in this my place of former residence, and I greet you heartily—your face is the same as before—old John Morris at the top, and under him the inviting advertisements of the English Banians of the place—the length of paper is the same—the columns are the same—and I greet you heartily as one of the few things I find in *statu quo*. The church has had my share of gratulation, [illegible] the clock, which goes just in [illegible] way—on one face its hands shew the sun just risen, or just set, which you please—a most accommodating clock—you may have it full noon, and breakfast or dinner time on the other faces. There is a good fellowship in this constancy of irregularity—it carries one twenty years back into one's teens in a twinkling—in a mere glance upwards to a steeple—But every thing else is changed—the body politic—the mind moral—the habits and customs of the people are all changed. The place is inundated with *dilettantes* and *pianos*—wheeled carriages, and beaus on prancing steeds, gallivanting belles on gentle palfreys. Phrenology and law are in every man's mouth, and lawyers and quacks have got their fingers into every man's purse. Here you will hear of nothing but petals, styles and stamina—there of trap and floetzen. This man preaches up Jeremy Bentham—that man descants on the statutes of Richard the Third and the pure faith of Oliver Cromwell. Lord Sir, when I was here before, we had none of this cant—we were all plain honest fellows—loved mother church well enough, and when we did say our prayers, we prayed without humbug, and with real sincerity—Think'st otherwise, old boy, because we hunted dogs in the black town of a Sunday? because the true Bobbery lads sometimes rode over an old woman or child? Not a whit think'st thou thus—you know us better—Who plastered the broken heads? who mended fractured limbs? Money, my old one—money—that was your touchstone—that was your sovereign—your panacea—your white mustard—your legal diachylon for battery—and where now is the gallant heart who headed us, and plastered the wounded—who picqued Old Cassock at eleven of a Sunday with the sound of the horn?—Alas? we have him not—no nor any prototype. The glorious Charley, the neat Patrick Delany, only live in the memory of yourself, the town clock, a few broken down old natives, and some good old hunting men like myself. What is the consequence of this change? Why, that the legislature (Lord a-mercy, the legislature!) has been forced to enact laws (laws, Mr. Courier) for the base murder of paria dogs. No bold huntsman now deals out to them an honored and glorious death; but the barking game dies howling incontinently—basely murdered by the reptile hand of a black plebeian. After an absence of fifteen years, you may well suppose I have been disappointed on my return. The amiable and primitive manners and amusements of the people, all changed for sliding bows and drawing-room curtseys—Ottomans, sofas, and lutes, have usurped the throne of Bacchus and the punch bowl—squalling maidens give voice instead of bawling hunters. Oh Bombay! oh, Bombay! you are no longer the same Bombay! I see nothing now but really good hunters pretending to be saints and to reform abuse, with the vice of the devil in their hearts, and downright lying in their mouths. Oh do, Mr. Editor, try to unveil these Beelzebubs, and they may perhaps turn out good Bobbery boys and real honest men, by indulging the bent of their dispositions without mummery and disguise; for they cannot with all their wile and cunning hide their nature from their fellow-men. Oh the good old days of Charley! Oh may he be a king in Dublin. Oh the prince of the Island! Oh the good old times of Bombay! I am so afflicted I can say no more, but that you are an honest soul not to have changed with this whipper-snapping generation.

Dear Courier, your's truly,
AREY BAPREY.

Bombay, 11th October 1826.

We did live in Bombay in the days of the BOBBERY HUNT, but we cannot agree with AREY BAPREY in all his opinions, and more particularly as to the merits of that institution. In many things we are improved since that period, and in others, we are sorry to say, we have taken a contrary direction.—B. ED.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The account of the Nilgherry Hills, lately published in the Bengal Hurkura, and more especially the portion re-published in the Bombay Gazette of the 18th instant, having excited a great deal of interest, and even already induced many persons to wish to visit them who would otherwise have taken a voyage to the Cape for the recovery of their health, it becomes necessary that the community should know of the necessity which exists for making application to the authorities there, in order that they may not suffer inconvenience when they arrive on the Hills for want of quarters; for although the Madras Government have erected two public bungalows, each capable of accommodating two bachelors, and [illegible] purchased a private dwelling [illegible] is at present available to the [illegible] many sick officers flock to the [illegible] accommodations are seldom [illegible] These are placed under [illegible] manding a detachment of Pioneers employed in making roads through the passes (Capt. McPherson), to whom, or to the principal Collector, the application should be addressed, an answer to which may be received in Bombay in about 22 days. Having secured accommodation, a gentleman going from Bombay should go by sea to Calicut, forwarding his servants, horses, and baggage, on his arrival there, up the Ponany River to Tutalla, from whence coolies may be obtained to Paulghautcherry and Coimbatoor. If he travels dawk, it will be necessary to send his servants off some days before he leaves Calicut himself, during which period he will find no difficulty in finding a place to put up by inquiring of the Custom House clerks, with some of whom also he might arrange to forward his future supplies from Bombay. At Coimbatoor, where there is a travellers' bungalow, it will be necessary to halt a few days to make final arrangements for ascending the Hills, and the Cutwall of that place, a very obliging person, will assist in getting a grass cutter, washerman, totee, shepherd &c. &c. as well as cumlies, rice and masaulas for servants, gram &c. &c. He will find warm clothing indispensably requisite. Flannel and supe fine cloth for himself, good broad cloth for his servants, blankets &c. He should forward a stock of common supplies of every description from Coimbatoor, and replenish them from the bazar on the Hills if he can, in order to encourage the bringing up of supplies which at present are very irregular. Turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls, may be obtained from Cochin, and paid for by drafts upon either Bombay or Madras, but for other disbursements it will be necessary to be provided with a letter of credit upon a house of agency at Madras, upon whom bills may be cashed at Coimbatoor at 2 or 3 per cent. discount. Travellers in general experience very great difficulty in getting their baggage conveyed up the Hills, and should therefore select such things as they immediately require for the first detachment. The Cutwall at Shremoga (the bottom of the pass), where there is an excellent travellers' bungalow, will take care of and forward the rest, as coolies, who are very scarce, can be obtained. The most agreeable way of ascending the Hills is on horseback, but it must be borne in mind that Ootacumund, where the public bungalows are situated, is 15 miles from the top of the pass, which from the foot of the Hills is about the same distance, making two good stages. There is a small bungalow near the top of the pass, at a place called Jaekanaree, to halt at if requisite.

Bombay, 25th October 1826. N. H.

FAREWELL TO OLD INDIA!

A PARODY ON "FAREWELL TO OLD ENGLAND."

Farewell to Old India! dark jungles, adieu!
Can that gale ere be adverse that wafts me from you?
Divided too long, by old Ocean's controul,
From the friends of my youth and the loved of my soul,
Not the Mines of Golconda, or Dhekany prize,
Shall vanquish my purpose or dazzle my eyes!
For whate'er may betide us, who ever can rue
His farewell to Old India, dark jungles, and you!

Land of apathy still, where enjoyments but pall;
Where the limbs and the mind are alike held in thrall,
Where love-knots from home are brought out ready made,
And both science and love, are at best but a trade,
No sport in your pastimes, no zest in your joy;
Your pleasures fatigue! your amusements annoy!
While the aim of our life, the grand object in view,
Is, Farewell to Old India! dark jungles, and you;

Yet how few may return to their loved native shore!
For the fever shall smite, where the cholera forbore!
From the tomb to the banquet, we heedlessly stray,
And the comrade of last night's the victim to-day!
If life is a shadow, as wise men have said,
Life in India's, alas! but a shadow's poor shade,
Then Old India farewell! now no longer we'll mourn,
Doubly sweet 'tis to leave thee, when Home we return.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH OCTOBER 1826.

No. 302 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whatever repairs may be ordered to be made to Regimental Buildings, be done by the Engineer Department, and not by the Quarter Masters of the Corps.

No. 303 of 1826.—Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, has permission to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs from the 1st to 30th November next.

No. 304 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept an offer of his services by Mr. J. P. Malcolmson, Surgeon of the Ship Boyne, and accordingly appoints that Gentleman an acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, for such period only as his services may be required.

No. 305 of 1826.—The following arrangements are made in the Department of the Adjutant General of the army until further orders.

Assistant Adjutant General Captain Leighton, to act as Deputy Adjutant General.

Captain F. M. Iredell, of the 16th Regiment N. I., to act as Assistant Adjutant General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Captain Leighton.

Bombay Castle, 23d October 1826.

No. 306 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

15th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant T. Mitchell, Interpreter in the Mahratta Language, to be Interpreter also in the Hindoostanee and Quarter-master, vice Jones appointed Adjutant,—date of appointment 16th [illegible] 1826.

[illegible]ay Castle, 23d October 1826.

[illegible] of 1826.—The Honorable the Go[illegible]il is pleased to direct that the [illegible]alions be in future denomi[illegible] Extra Battalions respectively.

No. 308 of 1826.—Th[illegible] have been made.

5th Regim[illegible]

Lieutenant C. Prescot[illegible] Spencer, tranferred,—Dat[illegible] September 1826.

15th Regt[illegible]

Lieutenant C. R. W.[illegible] vice McMahon, transferre[illegible] 16th September 1826.

Pioneer Bat[illegible]

Lieutenant J. B. Every, [illegible] Laing, promoted.—Date of [illegible] September 1826.

Bombay Castle, 24th Octob[illegible]

No. 309 of 1826.—The followin[illegible] der, issued by the Supreme Governme[illegible] lished for the information of the Army Presidency.

No. 229 of 1826.

General Orders by the Right Honorab[illegible] Vice President in Council.

Fort William, 20th September 1826.

The Right Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Paragraphs 10 to 13) of a General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department under date the 19th April 1826, be published in General Orders.

PARA. 10: "We concur with you in opinion that a participation in the Off-reckoning Fund should not be continued to Officers in Command of Irregular Corps. The exceptions proposed by you to this rule we think reasonable and judicious.

11. We therefore direct, that Regimental Lieutenant Colonels who shall be compelled by ill health to become Invalided and shall be appointed to the Command of Invalid or Provincial Battalions, be allowed to receive the full Surplus Off-reckonings of their respective Corps, and that Regimental Majors, compelled to become Invalided under similar circumstances, shall, if appointed to the Command of Invalid or Provincial Battalions, be allowed to receive a share of surplus Off-reckonings proportioned to the established strength of their respective Corps, not exceeding in any case 4000 Rupees per Annum.

12. The Clothing Agents who shall be appointed to the charge of such Office subsequently to the receipt of the present Order, shall, in lieu of all other emoluments, receive from the Off-reckoning Fund a share equal to that received by Officers succeeding to the Command of Regiments after 1st May 1826: but such Officers as stand appointed to the situation of Clothing Agent are to continue in receipt of a full share so long as they hold their appointments.

13. With these exceptions no Officer who shall be appointed to the Command of an Irregular Corps, subsequently to the receipt of this dispatch, shall be allowed to share in the surplus Off-reckonings.

Invalided Lieutenant Colonels entitled to Off-reckonings, shall receive, agreeably to the foregoing Resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the full surplus Off-reckonings of their respective Corps from the 1st Proximo.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, LT. COL.
Sec. to Govt. Military Dept.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1826.

No. 310 of 1826.—The following Appointment is made.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant F. Clibborn, to be Adjutant, vice Teasdale transferred.—Date of Appointment 16th September 1826.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The manuscript of TWEEDLEDUM *and* TWEEDLEDEE, *is inadmissible.*

ERRATA IN THE LETTER IN OUR LAST.

For *Hydrargyrium*.....	read, *Hydrargyrum.*
For *Rhyr*, ...	read, *Khyr.*
For *Jasminum Grandiflora*,	read, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*
For *Rhyrsaar*,.....	read, *Khyrsaar.*
For *effecting*,.....	read, *effecting.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

The H. C. C. Ship Hercules, Captain Vaughan, from England the 21st June, has arrived at Madras. It does not appear that any intelligence of prominent importance has been received by this opportunity, but we have selected such extracts from our Madras contemporaries as we thought would be most interesting.

On a former occasion we directed the public attention to the numerous mendicants and vagrants that infest Bombay, but it would appear to little purpose, as far as regards their diminution. We still trust, however, that something will be ultimately done to ameliorate the condition of those who are really objects of compassion, and at the same time to prevent the idle and abandoned from sharing the fruits of that charity which ought to be exclusively devoted to the relief of the unavoidably indigent. The practisers of mendicity may be divided into three classes, viz. those who from bodily infirmity, disease, and old age, cannot possibly procure a livelihood by their own labour,—religious mendicants, and vagrants who are able but unwilling to work for a subsistence. The first class, we are sorry to say, is a numerous one, and presents among its numbers some of the most loathsome and disgusting objects that can possibly be imagined, but who are notwith-

[illegible] allowed to wander [illegible]ke their s[illegible]ations on [illegible]blic roads. Surely [illegible]sery in being visited [illegible]sis, leprosy, or help[illegible]ld age, without the [illegible]under such circum[illegible]s, in the dusty roads, [illegible] to obtain a scanty and [illegible] subsistence. Some sys[illegible]dopted, by subscription or [illegible] the regular and certain re[illegible]serable and unfortunate class [illegible]unity; and we beg strongly to [illegible] attention of those to the sub[illegible]hose province it may be to origi[illegible]gulations such as would be requir[illegible] effect the object to which we have [illegible]ed. In regard to religious men[illegible]nts, they must be tolerated, at [illegible]east in the native part of the town; but we think they might be brought to spare us a little of the abominable howling and yelling which many of them appear to think a most acceptable part of their devotional exercises. As to the vagrants, or sturdy beggars as they are called in England, we would have no mercy on them. Though stout and hale, and able to work, they beg merely from a sheer idle disposition, and also bring up their children as beggars, and thus form a hot-bed of crime, the fruits of which must sooner or later be felt. The treadmill might be employed as a means of teaching industry to the last class; at all events something ought to be done to remedy the evil. But if any person wishes to form a correct view of the state of mendicity at this Presidency, let him visit the Fort on Sunday, where on that day the lame, blind, diseased, lazy, and idle, generally assemble from all parts of the island, for the purpose of laying the inhabitants under weekly contribution. The town is literally turned into one great LAZAR-HOUSE, and the noisy importunity, brawling and fighting of the different claimants, is by no means calculated to excite feelings of compassion; in fact, they are more likely to give a lower opinion of human nature than it deserves. We hope this short notice of an evil which has grown up to a great height, will lead to the application of an effective remedy, if it is merely so far as to prevent society being infested with idle vagabonds and impostors.

We believe that it is the intention of Government that at the different ferries on this establishment, its subjects and servants should enjoy the greatest possible facility of communication. That this object, however, is not fulfilled we had lately an opportunity of experiencing in our own person, in a manner not very agreeable. Having to cross to Salsette at Mahim we found the ferry-boat crowded with natives, but the boatmen had disappeared, and we were actually obliged to undergo insolation for at least half an hour, under an October sun at 92°, before they returned. In crossing, one of the Natives mentioned that unless *we* had arrived and made a *bobbery* they might have remained half an hour longer. Now all this must be most annoying and inconvenient to people passing and repassing, and ought to be corrected by instituting a stricter and more efficient superintendence. We would not have alluded to this single instance which occurred to ourselves, if we had not heard many complaints of the state of the ferries to the Northward as far as Broach, and it is of advantage, when we can state from our own experience that such complaints are most likely not without foundation.

The following extract from a late Medical Journal may be interesting to our medical readers. Dr. Barry's plan of treating poisoned wounds has been before noticed in the Courier. As connected with this subject, the French Academy of Sciences has made a most favourable report in respect to certain experiments instituted by Dr. Barry, relative to the venous circulation of the blood, and which "concludes with a resolution, that Dr. Barry's memoir shall find an honorable place in the Archives of the Academy—that it is full of merit—and that the author ought to prosecute his experiments on the absorption of poisons, and on the means of preventing the absorption of deleterious subtances applied to the surface or to wounds—researches which are corollaries of his doctrine of the venous circulation."

"While, on the subject of hydrophobia, we would suggest to our brethern the propriety of putting in practice, in all cases of bites from suspected animals, the means recommended by Dr. Barry—namely, application of cupping-glasses over the part, which should be kept on for an hour or more, and then the part cut out, after which, the actual cautery should be applied, so as to hermetically seal the mouths of the vessels By these means, Dr. Barry rescued animals from the effects of poisons introduced into wounds even after part of the poison had made its way into the torrent of the circulation. It is curious that the same plan was recommended by Celsus—and even before his time, the practice of sucking poisoned wounds was common among many nations. We shall give a more detailed account of Dr. Barry's experiments in another place."

THE GAZETTE,—OCT. 25.

We congratulate the community of Bombay on the arrival of the King of Johanna, whose hospitality and kindness are so well known to all who have ever touched there on their way to India; we have had the honor of being introduced to His Majesty by his Prime Minister Admiral Rodney, and from the short conversation we had with him we were satisfied that he is possessed of a very quick discernment and ready apprehension of all that was passing around him. His Majesty, we should suppose, is not above thirty years of age, has only been three years upon the Throne, and now visits Bombay for the first time. We are happy to add that the visits paid to His Majesty since his arrival have been most numerous and respectable, and that Government, with their usual liberality, are to pay his expences during his stay at Bombay.

ARRIVALS -Capt. J. Jopp. Deputy Surveyor Gen.
Capt. William Spiller, Com.'g Aux. Horse.
Capt. Wm. Rollings, 2d Gren. Regt.
Lieut. F. Hopkins, 25th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Dawes, 13th Regt. N. I.
Lieut Col. F. Pierce, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. Wilson, 28th Regt. B. N. I.
Ensign C. J. Mant, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 19th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surg. J. Crawford, 26th Regt. N. I.
Capt. R. Woodhouse, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Adj. R. St. John.
Ensign J. F. Conran, Mad. Est.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign Walker, 23d Regt. N. I.
Ensign Ash, 20th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Munro, 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. N. Ralph, 2d or Queen's Royals.
Lieut and Quarter Mr. B. Crispin, 16th Regt N. I.
Captain William Spiller, Auxiliary Horse.
Surgeon G. Stewart 16th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Don, 20th Regt N. I.
Lieutenant J. Dawes, 13th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J Montgomery, 13th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant J. Landon, 16th Regt. N. I.
Major J Browne, 25th Regt. N. I.
Ensign John Ramsay, 19th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. H. Christopher, 11th Regt. N. I

NAUTICAL [illegible] CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. October 21st Ship Sophia, Nacquadah Mahomud Bin Eusiff, from Bussorah 1st Apr. Bushire, 21 Do. Muscat 9th Oct.

Do. Grab Salamutey Raimany, Nacqueah Sumsooden, from Zanzebar, 17th Sept. touched nowhere.

Do. 22d Ship Runnemede, Captain Charles Kemp, from Calcutta 8th August.

Do. 23d, Ship Le Constance, Captain A. Reguaud, from Mauritius 7th Sept,

Passengers per Ship Runnymede.—Col. Wilson, Capt. Hainwright, Lieut. Clerk, Lieut. Pitcher, Sub-Assist. Surg. G. Legget, Lieut. Greer, 9 Subordinate Officers Med. Dept. 24 Seapoys, 1 Syrang and J. Baker, Gunner.

Passengers per Ship Le Constance.—Mr. Manesty, and 8 Lascars belonging to the Ship Windsor Castle.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 21st Armed Ketch Chaser Syrang Meessa Peerbhoy, to Surat.

24th Ship Hannah, Captain Thomas Shepherd, to China.

Passengers by Ship Hannah.—Major J. Brown and C. W. Martin, Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 5, Ship Amid Bux, B. De Souza, from Covelong 5th September.

6, H. M. Ship Rainbow, H. Rous, from Pinang 10th Sept.

Do. Brig Dolphin, Hofland, from Vizagapatam 23d Sept.

7, Ship Georgiana, W. Haylett, from Calcutta 20th Sept.

9, Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, from Calcutta 19th Sept. and Bimlipatam 1st Oct.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 7, Ship Hope, Flint, for Calcutta.

8, Bark George, J. Poulson, for Masulipatam.

10, H. C. C. Ship Lady Raffles, J. Coxwell, for Calcutta.

11, Ship Amid Bux, B. De Souza, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Circassian, Douthwaite, for Colombo and London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Oct 3, Ship Duke of Bedford, John Parsons, from London 22d March, Madeira, Mauritius, and Madras 11th September.

5, Brig Margaret, T. A. Corbin, from Chittagong the 25th September.

Do. Arab Bark Falman, Solaman, from Muscat 25th August.

Passengers Per Duke of Bedford, from London:—Mrs. Amelia Phillot; Mrs. Sophia Betts; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner; Mrs. Kitchen; Misses Mary Steer, Lucy Eliza Rand, Julia Colebrooke, Eliza Yates, Charlotte Turner, Ellen Turner, Margaret Turner, Mary Turner, and Elizabeth Barnard; Mr. C. G. Mansell, Writer; Mr. Alfred Betts, Free Merchant; Mr. E. M. Betts, Messrs. R. C. Paton, John Danby, and John Turner, returning to India; Cadets R. McDonell, Jeffrey R. Pierce, Pringle Shortried, W. P. Jones, B. Palin, and John Butler; Mr. Benjamin Braham; Mr. G. H. Barnes. From Madras: Mr. A. Wright.

Per Margaret, from Chittagong:—Serjeant and Mrs. Baker.

DEPARTURES.—September 27, French Ship La Victorine, Pelierin, for Bourbon—Brig Maria F. Rees, for Rangoon. Ship William Wilson, A. Bramwell, for Isle of France.

28, Brig Colonel Young, C. Grey, for China.

October 1, Dutch Ship Colonist, J. H. Khayur, for Batavia.

5, Bark Snipe, R. Jameson, for New South Wales.

6, Ship Hashmy, J. Smith, for the Red Sea.

Do, Brig Pallas, M. Hullock, for China.

7, Ship Euphrates, G. Scott, for London.

Do. Ship Alexander, R. MacDonald, for Martarban.

Do. Ship John Adam, C. Dew, for Judda.

Do. Ships Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, and Argyle, S. R. Harding, for China.

Do. Ship La Belle Alliance, H. Hunter, for Isle of France

Do. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday, the 19th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, the Reverend Joseph Knight, Church Missionary of Jaffnapatam in the Island of Ceylon, to Mrs. Nichols, widow of the late Reverend John Nichols, of Tannah.

At Poonah, on the 24th inst. by the Reverend Randal Ward, R. D. Luard Esq. H. C. C. Service, to Mary Anna, second daughter of Major General Sir Lionel Smith.

BIRTHS.—At Bancoot, on the morning of the 4th inst. the Wife of Sub-Assist. Surg. P. Gassidy, of a son

At Rutnagiry, on the 16th inst. the Lady of George Elliot Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Poona, on the 2d inst. Lieut. Walter Stewart, 24th Regt. N. I. aged 22 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers, and all who had an opportunity of appreciating his many good qualities.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th Oct. Assist. Surg. Fasken, M. D. to Miss Jane, only daughter of the late Capt. Innis, of Aberdeen.

At Bangalore, on the 2d of Oct. Cordilant Taylor Esq. of the Horse Artillery, to Emily Maryana, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Chambers of H. M. 87th Regt.

BIRTHS.—On the 2d Oct. Ann Emelia, the wife of Mr. Henry Hamilton, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 5th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Christr. Keating, of son.

At Madras, on the 7th of October, the Lady of Francis Whitworth Russell Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—John Digby Newbol, Esq of the Civil Service,—eldest son of the late Sir John Henry Newbolt, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Settlement; he departed this life on the night of the 12th of Sept. 1826, aged 30 years and 8 months.

On the 8th of Oct. the infant Son of Francis Whitworth Russell Esq.

At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 6th Oct. Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Brady Esq. of the Victualling Office, Somerset House, aged 20 years.

On the 5th Oct. Christr. Keating, infant Son of Lieut. Keating.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 21st Sept. Richard Loughton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Torckler.

At Azimgurh, on the 21st Sept. Lieut. Henry Parish, 5th Extra Regt. Ben N. I. to Mrs. Charlotte Sturmer, relict of the late John Sturmer, Esq. of Nizamabad.

BIRTHS.—At Popper Mhow, near Allahabad, on the 15th August, the lady of Captain Parlby, Agent for Gunpowder of a daughter.

At Burrarah, on the 9th September, Mr. George Buckland, of a son.

At Purneah, on the 11th Sept, B. R. Pery, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 25th Sept. the lady of Captain T. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 26th Sept. the Lady of W. W. Bird. Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th Sept. Mrs. J. Gray, of a son.

At Chandernagore, on the 28th Sept. the lady of George Johnson, of a son

At Seebpore, on the 29th Sept. the lady of Brigade-Major Currie, of a son.

At the same place, on the 30th September, Mrs. C. A. Vignaud, of a daughter.

At Howrah, on the 30th Sept., the lady of Poyntz Stewart, Esq M. D., of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 1st October, the lady of Captain G. A. Vetch, of a son.

At Garden Reach, on the 2d October, the lady of Lieutenant H. Hunter R. N., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Patna, on the 20th Sept. Anne, the second daughter of Dr. R. M. M. Thompson, aged 3 years and 25 days.

At Ellichpore on the 20th Sept. at the early age, of the 23d, Lieut. James Watson Wakefield, of the Bengal Artillery.

On the 23d of Sept. at the New Anchorage, on board the Dunira, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, Capt. James Read, the 1st Regt. N. I. and Superintendent of Family Money at Barrackpore.

At Calcutta, on the 30th Sept. Mr. John Jones, aged 59 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Oct. Mr. John Henry Burn, drowned, while proceeding to Barrackpore: aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d October, Thomas William, second son of Mr. J. Silverton, aged 5 years, 9 months, and 29 days.

At Calcutta, on the 2d October, Mrs. Eleanor Graham, the lady of William Graham Esq. M. D. Chittagong, aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Oct. Joaquim Garcia, Esq. aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th Oct, the infant son of Mr. J. Gray, aged 8 days.

At Calcutta, on the 6th Oct Mr. H. R. Stout, Master in the H. C. Marine: aged 29 years and 5 months.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
OCTOBER 11, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Borkers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....¾ *Premium.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokiers in buyring and selling Public Securities, viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2¾ *Discount.*

Yesterday arrived the Brig *Theodore*, Captain H. Langlois, from Bombay the 20th September and Pondicherry the 12th Inst. Also the Cutter *Recovery*, Capt. Winther, from Coringa.

The Ship *Georginan* will positively sail tomorrow morning for England, touching at the Cape and St. Helena. One Cabin, we are given to understand, is still vacant.

The Ship *Circassian*, Captain Douthwaite, sailed on Wednesday for England—she touches at Colombo.

H. M. Ship *Rainbow* left the roads on Thursday for Trincomalie.

The Brigs *William* and *Dolphin* are reported to sail this day—the former for Bombay and the latter for the Northern Ports.

The homeward bound Ship *Lady Holland*, Captain Snell, it is expected, will sail early next week.

None of the expected Ships from England have yet made their appearance, viz. the *Cambridge*, *Lady Kennaway*, *James Sibbald*, *Rockingham* and *Atlas*: the weather, however, (though far advanced) continues favorable for their making this Port; and we hope ere long, to announce the arrival of some of them with intelligence to the middle of July. The Fort Flag Staff, according to annual custom, will be struck to-morrow; but this cannot prevent their coming in.

[*Mad. Gaz. Oct.* 14.

We stop the press to announce the arrival in the roads of the H. C. Ship *Hercules*, Captain Vaughan. She was despatched from the Downs on the 21st of June, but has only brought two small Box Packets of Letters.

Her Consorts, the *Cambridge* and *James Sibbald* sailed in Company.

At present we have not been fortunate enough to receive many Papers. The few we have obtained are solely occupied with Electioneering matters. Nothing else indeed seems to be thought of in England. The funds were stationary—Mr. CANNING is expected to be returned for Westminster with SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

Trade appears to be reviving.

The Copyright of Woodstock was sold for the enormous sum of £6860! The Duke of Buckingham is reprinting at his own expence the whole of the ancient Irish Chronicles, with Latin translations.

The recent extraordinary occurrence at Epsom Races, a brief account of which we have already given, has occasioned no small difficulty in the sporting circles. Never before was so much interest excited, and never before was disappointment any thing like that occasioned by the issue of the race for the Derby Stakes.—On a moderate calculation there were one hundred thousand people on the ground. There were 58 Subscribers, but only two Horses were placed. All Newmarket was upon the *General*, but he did not start—the effect of the disappointment may be imagined but cannot be described. The Race was ultimately won by *Twatty*, a Horse not thought worthy of notice before the Race. The favorite Horse *Premier* was done up at the Duke of York's rubbing Horse, altho' his Jockey *Chiffney* was very liberal of both whip and spur; he could not go any further and came in last—so much for the knowing ones!!

By this race Lord *Egremont* wins £1775.

The circumstances connected with this extraordinary race for the great Derby Stakes have excited such universal interest and are of such a very singular character, that we think it necessary to enter into a few particulars, and we quote them from the most authentic source.

The facts appear to be these—the horse called General, being the property of Mr. Thornhill, was entered to run for the Derby—all those who are called the knowing ones backed him, and continued to do so until within a day or two of the race, when the odds against him rose to 25 to 1.

At this juncture *the horse was sold*—and this is the extraordinary part of the transaction—the horse it is said *was taken ill* and therefore would not be started, and most certain it is that Mr. Thornhill, or any other owner of a horse, having fulfilled all the prescribed conditions of entering that horse, is at full liberty to withdraw him at the moment of starting, if he thinks proper, and most especially if the horse be unwell.

Now we are not going to enter into any inquiry as to the cause of the illness of the horse, because the horse *being ill* he was not to be started; but how is it to be accounted for, that as if to make *assurance* doubly sure, the horse was *sold* just at the same moment?

The name of the Duke of Portland as purchaser, destroys at once the history in circulation that certain *Esquires* (by newspaper that courtesy) had purchased the horse at an enor-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow St[illegible] without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICL[illegible]NCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to g[illegible] the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be fo[illegible] of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

mous price to prevent his running, (and winning which he would in all probability have done) seeing that these Esquires had made bets against him when he first was out of favour to an immense amount.

Mr. Farquharson, a gentleman well known on the turf, and in all sporting societies, has refused to pay his bets on this race, and the matter is referred to the Jockey Club, whose decision was promised immediately.

It is a vital question as to races—for since no man can suspect the honour and integrity of those whose names *ostensibly* appear in the transaction, should it prove to be a piece of jockeyship the facility of carrying on such plans will be made evident, and the consequence *must be*, the degradation and eventual ruin of all racing. No man can guard against such *bargains*, and the turf will sink to the level of the ring.

Horse-races are clearly subjects for *equity* rather low, and we are extremely anxious to hear the decision of the properly constituted tribunal upon the most important point of that anomalous meeting, at which General ran away with PANIC, TRUTH was ridden by LYE, and PREMIER came in *last*.

The Army.---The Indiamen that are daily expected from England are it is said bringing out another Regiment of Infantry for the Presidency of Madras---We imagine this will relieve the ROYALS, which we believe stands next in routine for return to Europe.

His Majesty's 30th Regiment marched into the Fort yesterday morning preparatory to embarkation for England.

The garrisons of Penang---as well as of all the new conquests, are it is said to be furnished from this Presidency.

The *Hercules* brought out Detachments of H. M. Troops, consisting of one Field Officer, two Subalterns and 140 Men, 14 Women, and 7 Children.

Names of the Officers.

Major and Mrs. Clark, and 2 Children, 46th Regiment; Ensign Napier, 46th Regiment; Ensign Haskins, Royal Scots.

[*Mad. Cour. Oct.* 17.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.] *Calcutta; the 4th October*, 1826. [SELL.			
Rs. As.		*Rs. As.*	
Prem. 27 0	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct.	26 0	Prem.
Disct. 0 12 5	Per Cent Loan, ...	1 4	Disct.
Prem. 0 2	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0 4	Ditto

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

2 0 On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2 ¼ *a* 2 1

On Bombay 30 Days Ditto per 100 Bombay Rs. 98

On Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5450 to 5500.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th September 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In circulating for the general information of Officers in this Command, the General Order from the Horse Guards of the 25th April, 1826, the Commander in Chief in India directs, that Brevet Officers desirous of taking the benefit of the first part of the arrangement will, within One Month from the receipt of the Order at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, notify their wishes, through their respective Commanding Officers, to the Military Secretary for His Excellency's consideration.

The decision of His Excellency to recommend any application to the Commander in Chief, will be notified to the individual, and leave of Absence to proceed to England will be granted, if required, and the number of Officers presents with the Corps will admit of it.

The application to take advantage of the second part of the arrangement, (the disposal of the Half-pay Commission,) must be made in like manner, within One Month of the date of the decision of the Commander in Chief being made known to the Officer.

A Court of Enquiry, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Tidy, Commandant, as President, Major Streatfield, 87th, Major Everard, 14th, Captain Piper, 38th, and Brevet Captain McDermott, of the 14th Regiments, Members, will assemble at Chinsurah, on such day as shall be appointed by the President, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon such circumstances as will be submitted to its consideration.---The Court is authorized, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to call for such documents and information, as may be necessary to the elucidation of the circumstances which are to form the subject of enquiry, and the President will transmit the proceedings and opinion of the Court to the Adjutant General, for His Lordship's information.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective names, viz.

1st Royal Regiment of Foot---Lieutenant G. Bell, 11th March 1826.

38th Foot---Lieutenant G. B. O'Brien, 12th September, 1826.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d October 1826.

The Leaves of Absence granted by their Excellency Lieutenant-Generals Sir G. T. Walker and Sir T. Bradford, to the undermentioned Officers are confirmed:

54th Foot---Captain Leslie, for Two Years from date of Embarkation, to England on Medical Certificate.

47th Foot---Lieut. Smith ditto ditto ditto

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified;

13th Foot---Capt. Bertrand, for five Weeks, from date of the Departure of the Regiment from Meerut, to proceed to Cawnpore, on private affairs.

14th Foot---Lieutenant Newman, for Five Months, from the date of his quitting his Corps, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to England.

14th Foot---Lieutenant Daly, from 1st October to 1st February next, to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

14th Foot---Ensign Tidy, for Six Months, from 1st October, to proceed to Chinsurah, on urgent private affairs.

44th Foot---Captain Burney, for Two Months from 3d October, on Medical Certificate.

44th Foot---Lieutenant Mathias, for Two Months from date of embarkation, to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health.

47th Foot---Captain Atherton, from 28th September to the 5th October, on private affairs.

87th Foot---Captain Kennedy, for Two Months from the 1st October, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

87th Foot---Lieutenant Harris, for Three Months, from date of Embarkation, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

Major-General Reynell's Division Order of the 11th Ultimo, appointing Brevet Captain Hilton, of the 16th Lancers, to take Charge of the Invalids, proceeding to the Presidency, is confirmed.

The detachment of the 59th Regiment, doing duty at Berhampore, under the Command of Major Cust, will join the Head Quarters of the Corps, and that of the 14th is to be attached to the 59th Regiment, until further Orders,---to have effect from the 1st Instant.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

A. MACDONALD,

Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Army in India.

The vessel whose name was not ascertained yesterday, turns out to be the *Duke of Bedford*. We understand some very unpleasant, though not uncommon *fracas* occurred during her passage out. All are nearly all, her passengers left her, we believe, at Madras.

It gave us sincere pleasure to see by the paragraph which we copied yesterday from the *Government Gazette* that the Court of Directors wisely had determined to make Penang and Malacca Free Ports, instead of imposing duties on the trade of Singapore as was more than hinted at, in a Correspondence, which we published in March last, between the Merchants and Government of the Prince of Wales Island, by way of placing each of these settlements on a footing.

The experiment tried of the effects of free Trade at Singapore has fully substantiated all that its most warm advocates ever said it could do. When Sir Stamford Raffles took possession of the Island in 1819, the inhabitants did not exceed one hundred and fifty, but when the last census was taken, about eighteen months back, the population had increased to upwards of fifteen thousand, and since then it has considerably augmented. The value of its imports and exports last year was estimated at twenty millions of dollars, and we doubt not when the returns for 1826 are made, that an increase, though not in the same proportion with former years, will be found to have taken place. The late enlightened policy of the Hon'ble Company having removed the restrictions which have fettered the trade of Penang and Malacca, we may now look for a similar improvement in these settlements also.

[*Ben. Hur. Oct.* 4.

The recent war in India, and some occurrences which took place before the commencement of hostilities in this country, (although the former brought premature death to thousands of our fellow countrymen, and the latter much individual wretchedness on the persons they effected,) will ultimately be productive of numerous benefits, which if these events had not occurred, could not have been expected nor even thought of for years to come. Thus as out of every evil cometh good,---we see that the state of India and its Government have been inquired into more closely, and scrutinised by persons who before never troubled their heads about this most important appendage of the British Empire. Of late, Reviews, Magazines and Newspapers, that previously deigned not to honour us with a notice, have teemed with descriptions of our society, our customs, and the policy by which we are governed. This newly-born interest must produce effects, and indeed, we might say has done so already. The East India Jury Bill is to our mind, of immense importance, but it is only a promise of the things that are to come. Who is there for a moment that would maintain, that the liberality and justice which have marked the measures of Mr. CANNING and his colleagues in office, will not be extended to the Eastern possessions of that Crown, to which they have shewn themselves such zealous and disinterested servants? Will they not take some steps to ameliorate the condition of the Eastern subjects, when they have pledged themselves to adopt strenuous and effectual measures for the bettering of the Western slaves? Who will dispute that a class, and a very numerous one, of society in India, are shut out from all hope of attaining to that eminence, no matter what their fitness, which is open to every chance-born Briton? who is there that will not condemn the bigotted policy, that positively excludes moral and honorable men from every place of trust and emolument under Government, although quite as capable of filling them with credit to themselves and benefit to their masters, as the persons who occupy them under the present *regime?* It will not be believed a century hence, that such a state of things ever existed. The distinction between Europeans and Indo Britons is extremely fine drawn at the present day, in a little time it will not be perceptible.

The British Ministry have gained information respecting India, of which they do know the value; we have seen how noble and just Lord Bathurst's conduct was, when his eyes was opened as to the manner in which things were conducted at the Cape. 'Tis true this is not a KING's colony, but the Colonial Assemblies in the West India Islands might just as well endeavour to oppose the measures approved of by the King's Ministers, as the Court of Directors at the present juncture to protest against reformation in their policy if suggested by the same authorities. The time is, we trust, approaching rapidly, when we shall see British India open to fair competition and Free Trade, and blessed with a *Free Press*.

[*Ben. Hur. October* 5.

Our brother Editors at home have been rather unfortunate of late in the way of getting into the Courts of Law. In the New Times of the 22d April, we find no less then three cases of Libel against Newspapers, two against the *Times*, and one against Common Sense. In the same paper of the 29th, there is another Case against The General Advertiser and Post Office Ga[illegible] There are none of these cases of gener[illegible] interest.

[*John Bull, October* 5.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The gay season has already commenced, we learn, in peculiar quarters of the town. In the Bow Bazar, in course of the last few days, there was a kind of Almax-in-the-East entertainment, which collected together all the fashionables in that direction.

The charming revels of the evening, it was understood, would consist of a fancy dress ball and supper. At an early hour the way was thronged with buggies and palankeens, and there was a wild kind of interest given to the scene by a beautiful exhibition of pugilistic excellence, which took place at the foot of the staircase, leading to the ball room. Whether this was intended as a part of the entertainment, we cannot take it upon us to say. Dancing commenced so soon as space could be cleared, and in the pauses, whether excited by the example of the persons alluded or not, we cannot pretend to guess, there were several brisk encounters, in which the side arms of nature were flourished with a happy union of grace and vigour.

Altogether there was a kind of "I bite my thumb disposition" evinced by some of the cavaliers present, which brought to mind the chivalric days of Romeo and Julio, Capulet's and Montagu's. It is inconceivable what a degree of uncommon spirit is given to an entertainment by a little *variety* of this kind.

Much expectation had been excited by a report that his Royal Highness Prince BRIAN BOROIMBE was to be present; but his Royal Highness did not come. His Highness's secretary, MORGAN MACMURROUGH, it was rumoured, attended incog.

At a late hour the ladies and gentlemen sat sat down to a sumptuous supper. The cold beef, the beer, the gin and water, the punch, and the other delicacies, were excellent, and did infinite credit to the entertainers.

[*India Gaz October* 5.

The following particulars of the very melancholy and distressing accident, which occurred on Sunday last, on the river, may be depended upon as authentic. The party consisted of the family of Mr. Augustin Pereira, an assistant in one of the Public Offices of Government, including his wife and infant child; his two daughters Mrs. Chick and Mrs. Burn; his grandson Master Chick; and his son-in-law Mr. John Henry Burn, together with a Mr. Chamier and an Ayah. They were proceeding to Barrackpore, and embarked on board the Pansway, on which they proposed to cross the river, about ten at night. The boat, in rowing across, got athwart the cable of a vessel at anchor in the middle of the stream, by which it was upset, and immediately filled and sunk. The young lad, who was upon deck, anticipating in time the danger of his situation, jumped into a boat that was lying alongside of the vessel, and thus providentially saved himself, and was instrumental in saving the life of the Ayah also. The ladies in the boat had no opportunity to make any efforts to extricate themselves, and they, together with the infant, were thus unexpectedly and prematurely launched into eternity.

The bodies of two of the ladies and of the infant, were found in the boat where they perished: that of Mrs. Burn, was picked up at Gusserey.

Mr. Burn, who was carried down by the violence of the current, was heard to call out for assistance, but none could be rendered in time, and he shared the same fate with the ladies and the child. His body has not hitherto been found.

Mr. Chamier saved himself by clinging to a bar that hung on one of the sides of the Pansway, and by which he continued to hold, until he was rescued from his dangerous situation by a boat. On Monday evening, the bodies of the deceased were interred in the Howrah Burial-ground. The conduct of Mr. Clayton, of Howrah, in whose house the bodies were removed after they were recovered, is spoken of as eminently kind and humane.

[*Govt. Gaz. Oct.* 5.

The various letters received from England via Bombay, corroborate the highly favourable accounts of the English markets, which we gave in our Paper of yesterday, nor is it considered likely that the rise will prove merely temporary, but from the gradual manner in which confidence has been restored, and matters come round, that the prices will continue steady. It is said that large quantities of cotton have been bought for Exportation to Russia. The price of East India Sugar has also greatly improved, and is quoted at 32*s. a* 35*s* per cwt.

[*John Bull, October* 7.

The Bombay Editors seem disposed to withhold from us the particulars of the news that has reached them by the *Hannah*, for although three days have elapsed since private letters, containing heads of intelligence, have reached Calcutta, yet not a single Bombay paper has yet come to hand. We, of the city of palaces, are not so dilatory in dissseminating our information as our brethren at Bombay, when we, as we generally do, get News before them. We trust, however, ere our paper goes to Press, that a Bombay *Gazette* of the 20th ult. will make its appearance.

[*Ben. Hur October* 9.

Native Papers---*Maha Raja Runjit Sinh.* On the 29th of August, the Maharaja proceeded from Lahore to Amritser, and arrived at the latter on the 30th. Before he left Lahore, the Darogah of Shahdereh represented that the guard of fifty troopers stationed at that post had been withdrawn by Khoshhal Sinh, and that, in consequence, much disorder prevailed in the vicinity: orders were accordingly issued to Gurudayal Sinh, to dispatch fifty of his men thither.

Holkar's Court.---The paymaster having represented, that two of the accountants were in confinement, for embezzling the pay of the troops to the extent of nearly 5000 rupees, and they were unable to refund the money, but offered their property to make it good, orders were given, that a schedule of their effects be submitted. The bearers of the Palkee Khaneh having struck work, in consequence of not having received their wages, orders were given for the payment.

Maharaja Sindhia.---On the Janam Ashtami, new dresses were sent to every temple of Krishna, by the hands of Hindu Rao, and the Raja's bands were ordered to attend, and food was distributed to all the people of the different establishments.

Delhi.---His Majesty continued to reside at the Kutteb Dergah on the 11th September. On the 6th, the chief members of the palace having come out to witness the spectacle, the flower sellers, artificial fire-work makers, and cotton cleaners, marched in procession out of the city. At the time that Mirza Baker and Mirza Seeim went to meet the train, they were joined by Mr. Dent, when the horse of Mirza

Saber reared and struck his horse, in consequence of which that gentleman was thrown: he was not much hurt, and went with his friends to the Mausoleum of Sefder Jeng. In the evening, the procession arrived at the Dergah, and the usual festivities were observed. On the 8th, His Majesty went in pilgrimage to Chiragh Debli. On the 10th, the attendants of Dergah complained that a shop had been opened in Bibipur, for the sale of spirituous liquors, to which many troopers and others resorted, to the great profanation of the sacred Shrines in its immediate vicinity. An order was addressed to the Agent of the Bullen Gerh Raja, to direct him to close this slop, but he sent word, that the venders having obtained a licence from the Company, it was not in his power to put a stop to their business---application would therefore be made to the Resident.

Sir Charles Metcalfe.---Orders had been given to have the tents put in order, and report said, that the Resident proposed going to Kotah and Jypur: some demur had been made to the audience of Chautah Ram, who had arrived from the latter, without the concurrence of the Agent:

Bharatpur---The appointment of Chnraman Mull and Reten Lall, to the offices of Foujdar and Dewan, had given so much displeasure to the Rani, that taking the young Raja with her, she suddenly set off for Mathura. The Resident being informed of this, immediately followed and brought her back to the town.

Kabul.---In consequence of the continued hostilities between Azim Allah Khan and Purdil Khan the chiefs of the Afghans having thought it necessary to interfere, their interference has proved successful. They reminded the contending parties, that they were two out of fonrteen brothers, of whom Yar Mohammed Khan was at Peshawer, and Yar Mohommed at Kabul, and five or six others in different places, whilst the legitimate Prince, Sultan Shooja, had been obliged to take refuge at Ludhianh, and they represented, that it was much wiser for them to be reconciled, and to unite their strength against any foreign enemy The Princes were moved by these councils to lay aside their animosity, and have sworn a reconciliation on the Koran: an interview was to take place between them after the Mohurrem. ---*Jami Jehan Numa.*

On the 26th of last month, a man is said to have been accidentally killed in the Tula Bazar, in the office of Anant Ram and Jamnna Das Marwari, bankers. A boat with goods, addressed to them, was wrecked off Naiserai: the effects were recovered, but in consequence of their having been submerged, their weight no longer corresponded. This led to some angry discussion with the Chorhendar, who, in attempting to escape by jumping from a height, was unfortunately killed. The persons implicated agreed to keep the matter quiet, and immediately conveyed the body to Kasi Mitra's ghat and burnt it, as if the deceased had died in a natural way: information had, however, in the mean time been given, and the parties were arrested: security was given for those who were most respectable,---the result of the investigation we shall give hereafter.---*Udanta Martando.*

A fire took place on Monday last in Mirjapur, in which a number of huts were consumed. but fortunately no lives were lost. It originated in the carelessness of a woman cooking: the flame caught the thatch, and as the wind was fresh, speedily spread to the neighbouring dwellings.---*Timira Nusek.*

A Brahman of Kumarhatta, Kisora Nyaya Vagisa, aged 80, having died, his wife, 77 years of age, determined to burn herself with him. After a delay of two days, during which the chief men of the village, of the cast of the deceased, to whom he had acted as family priest, repaired to the Judge of the district, and permission was obtained---when on the point of mounting the pile, two Officers landed, and endeavoured to dissuade the widow from her purpose, but in vain, and with a smiling countenance, she ascended the pile to proceed to heaven. After a few moments observing the pile agitated, four Brahmans placed two bamboos across it, which incensed the Officers exceedingly, and they began to beat the assistants with their canes: the family of the deceased entreated them to desist, but to no purpose, and at last, the patience of the by standers being exhausted, they fell upon the Officers with sticks, and compelled them to make a precipitate retreat to their boats.---*Samachar Chandrika.*

[*Govt. Gazt. October* 9.

The French brig *Suzanne*, Captain C. Trelo, from Bordeaux 11th June, is arrived. The report also mentions a brig in sight, name unknown, inward bound. The H. C. Ship *Dunira* will leave Saugor for China, in the course of a few days. Captain Hamilton, we understand, has left town.

[*John Bull, October* 10.

English News.

THE ARMY.

War Office, June 9.

1st Regiment of Foot---Captain C. S. Hopkins, to be Major by purchase, Grover, promoted, dated June 10, 1826; Lieutenant W. Carter, to be Captain by purchase, vice Hopkins, dated June 10, 1826; Ensign H. W. Neville, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cross, promoted, dated May 11, 1826; W. B. Johnston, Gent. to be Ensign vice Wood, deceased, dated June 1, 1826; Assistant Surgeon W. Dillon, from the 3d. Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Assistant Surgeon, dated May 25.

2d. Ditto---Hospital Assistant T. Atkinson, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Campbell, promoted dated May 11, 1826.

6th Ditto--Lieutenant W. H. Hill, from half pay 14th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice M'Queen, appointed to the 44th Foot, dated June 1, 1826.

13th Ditto---Assistant Surgeon J. Patterson, M. D., from the 45th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice H. Hamilton, who retires upon half pay, dated May 25, 1826.

14th Ditto---J. May, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Layard, promoted, dated May 11, 1826.

From the London Gazette, June 10.

Whitehall, June 7.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. R. Banks Earl of Liverpool, K. G. the Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, W. Lowther, Esq (commonly called Viscount Lowther); G. C. H. Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord G. C. H. Somerset); and F. N. Conygham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mountcharles.): and also. E. A. Mac Naghten, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland

Whitehall, June 10.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. W. F. V. Fitzgerald, to be Paymaster General of the Forces.

Whitehall, June 8.

The King has been pleased to nominated and appoint Rear Admiral R. W. Otway, to be Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

GENERAL ELECTION—NEW PARLIAMENT.

Members Returned.

Beaumoris --Sir Robert Williams.
Cardiff.—Lord J. Stuart.
Cricklade.—J. Pitt, Esq, R. Gordon, Esq.
Corfe Castle.—J. Bond. G. Bankes.
Cardigan, Aberystwith, & Lampeter.—P. Pryse, Esq.
Essex.—Admiral Sir E. Harvey, C. C. Western.
Flint,—Sir E. P. Lloyd.
Haverfordwest (Town & County).—R. B. P. Philipps.
Hindon.—Hon. M. G. Fortescue, Hon. A. Calthorpe.
Knaresborough.—Hon. G. Tierney, Sir J. Mackintosh.
Liskeard.—Lord Elliot, Sir W. Pringle.
Old Sarum.—J. J. Alexander, J. D. Alexander
Pembroke.—H. Owen, Esq.
Rye.—R. Arkwright, H. Bonham.
St. Germain's,—Hon. C. Arbuthnot, C. Ross. Esq.
Scarborough.—Hon. G. Phipps, Hon. C. Manners Sutton.
Winchester.—Sir E. H. East, P. S. J. Mildmay
Wilton.—J. H. Penruddock, E. Baker.

CITY OF LONDON—SIXTH DAY.

At half-past three the state of the poll was declared as follows:—

Thompson	5.365
Waithman	4.142
Ward	4.035
Wood	3.984
The Lord Mayor	3.747
Garrat	328

PRESTON, TUESDAY EVENING.

At the close of the poll, five o'clock (Tuesday evening), the numbers were.—

Mr. Stanley	243
Mr. Wood	140
Captain Barrie	124
Mr. Cobbett	97
Sir T. Beevor	20
Captain Colquet	2

At twelve o'clock to day (Wednesday) the poll stood thus:—

Mr. Stanley	288
Mr. Wood	167
Capt. Barrie	153
Mr. Cobbett	116

Cobbett, it appears, has his Poet Laureate.

OXFORD, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Reporter.)

After incredible efforts on the part of all the Candidates and some manœuvering of Mr. Hughes' friends, the poll closed at five o'clock this evening, without the expression of decided triumph, or of acknowledged defeat by any.

The numbers for the respective candidates were;

For Mr. Langston	482
Mr. Lockhart	421
Mr Hughes	377

OXFORD, JUNE 15, TEN O'CLOCK.

	On this day's poll	Total.
Mr. Langston	67	549
Mr. Lockhart	83	505
Mr. Hughes	22	399

State of the poll at a quarter-past twelve o'clock:—

	On the day's poll.	Total.
Mr. Langston	131	613
Mr. Lockhart	140	561
Mr. Hughes	51	428

SURREY.

Denison	1430
Palmer	1303
Sumner	993

DOVER, JUNE 14.

State of the Poll, Fourth day:—

Wilbraham	826
Halcomb	449
Thomson	448
Butterworth	167

New Times, June 16.

SOUTHWARK, JUNE 8.

At four o'clock the poll closed, when the High Bailiff, announced the total of the poll—

For Calvert	944
Wilson	900
Polhill	620
Majority in favour of Mr. Calvert	324
of sir R. Wilson	280

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY, 15TH JUNE.

Bank Stock, 199 200	India Bonds
3 per Cent. Red. 79⅛ ⅛	South Sea Old Anns.
3 per Cent. Cons.	Ex. Bs. 1000*l.* 6 8 pm.
3½ per Cent. 85⅜ 6	Ditto 500*l.* 6 8 pm.
3½ per Cent. Red. 85½ ⅛	Ditto Small 7 9 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	Lottery Tickets, 23*l.* 3*s.*
4 per Cent. 1826	Bank for Account
Long Anns.	India for Account
India Stock	Cs. for Ac. 80⅛ ⅛ ⅛

Accounts from Vienna of the 28th May state, that on the 12th Ibrahim Pacha, who was at Patras with the remains of his army, set off for Modon. Colocotroni, Mauromichalis, Zaimis, Sissina, Trecoupi, and Ibydra, have, it is said, taken the direction of affairs, and a decree has been issued, that all the Greeks who refuse to take up arms, and not fight the enemy, shall be punished with death.---*Cal. Mer. June* 12.

JUNE 8.

By the Pyramus frigate, from Mexico and New York, we have accounts from the former to the 29th March. Every thing was tranquil There was much talk of the invasion of Cuba, but nothing had been done in the way of embarkation of men or naval preparations. The Pyramus brings a considerable sum in specie: report says 800,000*l.*

Yesterday, a Court of Director's was held at the East India House, when the Ship Princess Amelia, for China direct, was thus timed, viz. to be afloat 10th June, and to sail from Gravesend at the expiration of 30 days from that period.

JUNE 9.

From the Etoile, dated June 7.

Corfu, May 9.

"The Missolonghiotes who escaped have joined the corps commanded by Zonga, and now occupy part of the mountains of Acarnania, where they are recovering after their fatigues and privations. They demand for their Commander in Chief only Karaiskaki, who is on the heights of Arta, after having burnt that town.

"General Ponsonby arrived on the 6th from his voyage to the Islands. It was said that almost all the Missolonghiotes have perished. Only twenty-six escaped to Pitala, whence they were immediately removed to Calamo.

"A large Steam Boat, supposed to be part of the expedition of Lord Cochrane, has been seen to pass to the south of Zante, coming from the west.

(From the Pilot.)

PARIS, JUNE 5.

"It is assumed, says the *Mimorial Bordelais*, that a Courier has been despatched, with all speed, from Lisbon to Vienna, with despatches of the highest importance. It is even affirmed, that they recal the infant Don Miguel, who is to embark at Leghorn, on board a Portuguese vessel, which will be there to receive him, and convey him to Lisbon. It is still affirmed that the Emperor will not return to Europe, because the Empire of Brazil is going to be aggrandised by the incorporation of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, which have been ceded to it by King Ferdinand.

"The concert for the benefit of the Greeks has surpassed all expectation. The most distinguished persons of all classes of this city were eager to participate in this act of humanity. Many young ladies of the first families sang in the choruses or performed on the harp. The concert room was adorned with military trophies, and in the back ground was a fort representing Missolonghi. A collection was afterwards made by the twelve ladies, who had performed on their harps the Chorus of the Bards.

"A private letter from Vienna, of ancient date, says, that some apprehensions are entertained respecting the result of the negociations between the Turkish and Russian Commissioners, who are to meet on the frontiers of the two Empires; and that it is feared the Turkish negociators may have recourse to their old practice of tergiversation and delay. This is the reason that the rise in the Austrian funds has not been supported.

"*Trieste, May* 26.---"According to accounts directed from Patras, of the 14th May, Ibrahim's camp was still there. The Egyptian army is so weakened by the siege of Missolonghi, that it will, probably, require some time to repose, before it undertakes further offensive operations. Travellers, who have arrived at Zante, from Solona, relate, that when the part of the garrison of Missolonghi, which had so bravely fought its way through the enemy's army, arrived at Solona, the people crowded round them to kiss their garments. In he Ionian Islands, they are called the men of the Sacred Band.

Private accounts to the 30th March state, that the Brazilian Minister had received despatches from Lord Cochrane, dated from Brussels, which immediately caused a Council to be assembled.

The following is an extract from the *Rio Janeiro Gazette* of the 18th March:—

"By advices received from the Commander of the squadron at River Plata, it appears that our squadron, which is at present blockading Buenos Ayres, had several engagements with the squadron of that Republic, and notwithstanding they were treble our number we obliged them to retreat, and we remained masters of the sea. We are unacquainted with the loss the enemy sustained; on our part we had only five or six wounded.

Smyrna, May 3*d.*---Arrived the Elizabeth, Longridge, from London and Genoa; she was attacked by Greek Pirates in a calm, of the Island of Zea, and robbed of every thing worth taking away. The Captain had on board 130 Spanish dollars, and some sovereigns, which they took, as well as his and the mate's watches, together with sails, provisions, cordage, &c. The Sultan, for London, sailed yesterday, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Rose, together with the Elizabeth, Holmes, and Charlton, Whettal, for Liverpool; the Aurora, Jackson, for Dublin, and the Sappho, for Falmouth, for orders.

Extract from a letter, dated Port-au-Prince, 22d April, 1826;—"A Proclamation was issued on the 6th March, by the President, the tendency of which is, that the Haytians will pay France the 30 millions of dollars but no further advantage. Our opinion is, that all nations will be put upon an equal footing with respect to duties. The French Consul here is not shewn much attention, and, we think, that if this Government can get themselves fully acknowledged by the British Government, and that of the United States, they will be inclined to treat the French rather cavalierly. Since they have been informed of the views of the United States toward this country, the arrival of Mr. Mackenzie is looked for with great anxiety. They intend to receive him with every possible attention. We hope the result will be an increase of British trade to this country.

Yesterday, the despatches for China, by the ship Asia, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Master of that ship.

On the 15th and 17th of May, the ancient and splendid city of Grenada, in the South of Spain, was visited by repeated and severe shocks of earthquakes, attended with tremendous subterraneous rumblings. At the dawn of day on the 17th, a violent shock was felt, which was followed twenty minutes after by one of still greater violence, and which lasted more than three seconds. The horrible noise with which it was accompanied, and the agitation of every edifice, drove the inhabitants for safety to the squares and public walks, which presented a most singular spectacle when day-light exposed the situation and dresses, or rather undress, of the multitude. But few casualties occurred, however, though numbers of private houses and public buildings were seriously damaged. The weather had grown lighter, but slight convulsions were still felt, and orders had been given to encamp the garrison in the surrounding fields, in order to remove it from the chief seat of danger.

Westminster Election.

This forenoon, twelve o'clock, Covent Garden Market presented a very animated scene, the High Bailiff, Arthur Morris, Esq. having appointed it for the election of Members for Westminster.

At that hour Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse with their Committee, proceeded from the Rainbow Tavern to the Hustings in front of the Church.

The usual forms having been concluded,

The high bailiff addressed the electors, and said he had called them together for the purpose of electing two Members for the city of Westminster, and, he trusted, that, by their orderly conduct, his object would be facilitated. He said the names of two gentlemen would be proposed to their notice, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse, were then nominated, without the slightest opposition.

Sir Francis Burdett, as soon as the cheering had subsided, addressed the electors at very great length, and dwelt upon those principles which he had always acted upon in Parliament, and from which he never had, in any way, deviated. He alluded to the effort made by a few persons to endeavour to excite an opposition, but the attempt had recoiled upon themselves with infinite disgrace and mortification.

The Hon. Baronet's speech was received with great cheering.

Mr. Hobhouse then addressed the electors with great animation, and the election having fallen on them by the show of hands, thanks were voted to the High Bailiff, and the meeting dispersed.-,*Called. Mer. June* 12.

Caledonian Mercury,---June 15

The election of a member to represent the city, took place on Monday last, when Mr. Dundas was chosen, with only the dissentient voice of Deacon Paterson.

JUNE 13.

The Election at Preston has begun--when it will end passes our knowledge. The chances of Cobbett---though with one sett of the electors he is decidedly popular -for a sett among the honourable of the land appear fewer and smaller than ever.

Mr. Brougham is, we see, returned for Winchelsea, for which we prophecy he will sit for some time to come. We hear that his health is deeply, if not seriously, injured by his professional and parliamentary duties.

THE SUN.—MAY 24.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

The annual farce which has been played so often by the "Operatives" of Westminster, was got up, and damned last night, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The chief actors were Sir Francis Burdett, who, having a bad leg, made a *lame* business of his part. John Cam Hobhouse, who recommended Mr. Canning to liberate the Greeks; Mr. Coke, the farmer; a Mr. Starch, of whom we know little or nothing; Lord Nugent, the late partner of Mr. Cooke, in the Gwenappe Mining humbug; Mr. Harmer, the Old Bailey Solicitor; Mr. Waithman, the linen-draper, and, as we are told by the "Chronicle," Mr. Alderman Thompson. The old worn-out speeches had received very little varnishing. The only great novelty was a touch upon the evils of the Chancery Court, by Sir Francis Burdett, and the whole thing had been merely revived, without either new scenery, dress, or decorations. The company was not near so numerous as we have known it to be on former occasions. The annual insult to royalty—the toast of the "People," being allowed precedence of the King, was of course given. So soon as the scramble for the ducks and geese was over, and the cloth cleared, the gentleman bawled it out, and not having got his lesson perfectly, called it "The People, the only source of *legiminate* power," which alteration excited a general burst of laughter; for since the Operatives have attended lectures, they have begun to understand the difference "between great A and a bull's foot;" and the toast-master's murder of the king's English was generally detected. Mr. Sturch spoke a great many good things about Sir Francis Burdett. Sir Francis Burdett praised the Westminster electors, and proposed the health of Mr. Peel. Mr. Coke complimented Mr. Hobhouse, Hobhouse Mr. Whitbread, the Middlesex orator, and so the old thing went round like the songs at a "free and easy." It is to be regretted, however, that when Sir Francis Burdett spoke, some disappointment, at not being allowed "half and half," was manifested by several of the company, and, at an advanced stage of the evening, the refusal to allow pipes had nearly occasioned a turn-out. Upon the whole, the thing was a failure. Notwithstanding the liberal speeches there were made, "I am," says one; "an *independent* man; *I never voted for the Minister, and I never will.*" Bravo! that man's a trump," resounded instantly through the room; and—but we must not be severe. The old cause evidently declines. The two Members will, in all probability, be returned by the unanimous voice of the people of Westminster, but the change has been brought about by the good sense of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse, both of whom have abandoned that violent and indecorous opposition which they once manifested against the Government, and have become

respectable Members of the House of Commons. The cause which was once formed the rallying point of the very scum of this once degraded city, has received its death blow. Here are now no pratings about Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments—no indecorous allusions—no premeditated insults to the Government; but Sir Francis Burdett actually proposing the health of a Minister, and thanks to him for his Jury Bill, and the amendment of the Criminal Law. With the exception of the first toast, there is not a sentence that would offend the most rigid Royalist, the most fastidious Tory. We do not agree with either of the Westminster Representatives in politics, but we can respect them as gentlemen and legislators, so long as they refrain from pandering to the mob, and being the organs of a rabble.

SIR G. HILL AND MR. TIERNEY.

It was rumoured yesterday, that a serious altercation had taken place between a distinguished Member of Opposition and a person high in Office in the Committee on the Small Note Bill. The individual in Office alluded to is Sir George Hill, who has some situation in the Irish Treasury, and Mr. Tierney is the distinguished Member of Opposition to whom the rumour refers. The subject of the slight (for it was not serious) altercation is this:—

Mr. TIERNEY complained of want of fairness on the part of Ministers, in the appointment of Committee. He had become a member of it, under an implied pledge that the measure relative to the limited period allowed for the circulation of small notes in England, would be extended to Scotland and Ireland, except satisfactory evidence should be produced to the Committee that there were circumstances in the state of these countries which rendered the principle inapplicable to them, while no such evidence had yet been adduced; and the Honourable Gentleman threw out an intimation, that the Committee was constituted so as to include members, who (like himself) were responsible for the acts of the Committee, yet who entirely dissented from the Ministerial majority of which it was composed. It was uncandid and unfair, that he, or others, should be made answerable for an act of which he did not approve.

Sir G. HILL was surprized to hear language so unconstitutional and unparliamentary from so *old* a Member of Parliament, and from one who ought to be so well acquainted with its usages, as well as, on this particular occasion, with the declared intention of Ministers. The object of the Committee was inquiry into the propriety of the extension of a measure to Scotland, and the members of the Committee should enter into that inquiry like persons entering into a Jury-box, divested of prejudice and partiality of any kind.

Mr. TIERNEY retorted, that the Right Honourable Baronet was at least as *old* a Member of Parliament as he was, and that he was much better acquainted with *Ministerial practices* than during his life he had had an opportunity of being. He complained, that it was understood the measure alluded to would be extended to Scotland, except a case were made out, justifying the placing that country on a different footing from that of England, and he thought he was entitled to complain of Ministers in abandoning what he and others understood to be their declared intention, without evidence. Sir G. HILL briefly replied; and after a sharp rejoinder from Mr. TIERNY, the affair dropt. It was not understood, however, by the gentlemen, that not any thing seriously personal or disrespectful was meant by either of them towards the other.---*Chronicle.*

THE SUN —MAY 25.

PNEUMATIC ENGINE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the application of Mr. Brown's newly invented pneumatic engine for propelling a carriage against the ascent of a sharp acclivity, was successfully tried upon the steepest part of Shooter's-hill. The place chosen for this trial, was where the ascent gains 13½ inches in 12 feet, and where the sandy surface of the new made road, by affording a yielding and clogging bed for coach-wheels, presented every obstacle to the success of such an experiment. Notwithstanding these local disadvantages, Mr. Brown's engine, which was constructed upon a four wheeled body, steadily conquered the ascent and established its extraordinary power to move onwards against the impediment of a precipitous surface. Its power of motion upon a level plane was never denied, but until this experiment demonstrated the fact, many contended that it could not surmount perpendicular resistance. We could not learn exactly the weight of the machine, but as it ascended the hill seven persons sat on the shafts, without making by their incumbrance any perceptible alteration in its motion. Some sailors who were accidentally passing at the time, surrounded the engine, and expressed their amazement at its self-impelling power, and being better adepts in the production of fun than of machinery, they placed a young chimney-sweeper, who was caught on the spot, upon the board corresponding with the coach-box, and conferred upon the little urchin the honour which in the dark ages would have devoted his bones to the flames instead of the chimney, of being the first conductor of a heavily laden vehicle up Shooter's-hill without the agency of horses. The power which is capable of practical application by the principle of this engine appears very considerable, and its steady *momentum* at the very instant of starting showed the certainty of its action. The steam-engine can only be applied to and mechanical power upon a slightly inclined plane, and with the aid of a rail-road; while this pneumatic invention works at once upon such a road as we have described notwithstanding the roughest impediments. There appears to be one important advantage which the principle of this engine has over any other that science has hitherto supplied for practical purposes of the same nature. The occurrence of accident cannot possibly be attended with danger. The force of a steam engine necessarily depending upon its expensive properties, is capable of producing considerable mischief in the event of any untoward explosion; but the pneumatic engine, deriving its power from the atmospheric air only, exposes the cylinder, under any circumstances, to the pressure of its action externally. The cylinder, from any weakness of the material, or inequality in its circumference, might have its surface bulged inwards from the external atmospheric pressure, or become squeezed into a shapeless tube, but there cannot be any explosion, or scattering expulsion of its fractured parts. The experiment, to a mere observer, was certainly curious and satisfactory; and so far as the power of ascent was involved, was clearly demonstrated. It is for scientific persons, who have leisure for these pursuits, to estimate and assign the degree of merit of the inventor.

BRIGHTON.

His Majesty, it is expected, will leave town for the Royal Lodge early in June.

A ridiculous story appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, a few days ago, that in consequence of the King having, by the advice of his physicians, finally determined upon not returning to Brighton, the Pavilion, after being stripped of such internal and external ornaments as may be found of use in the decoration of the new palace of Buckingham House, will be sold in lots to those builders who may be disposed to purchase. This story is only in keeping with the numerous, but futile attempts to depreciate Brighton which have proceeded from certain quarters; in the present instance, however, the thing is so absurd as to defeat itself; and it should also be recollected that this is not the first time reports, equally wonderful and equally veracious, have appeared in the same paper.

THE SUN,—MAY 26.

We have just received by despatch the *Etoile* of yesterday. The following extract is from a postscript:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 5.

The Porte yesterday communicated to M. de Minziaky, and to the Envoys of France, Austria, England, and Prussia, its reply to the demands of Russia. The propositions presented by M. de Minziaky, in the conference of the 5th of April, had relation to the three following points, which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia had deigned to indicate as conditions indispensable to the complete re-establishment and consolidation of amicable relations between Russia and the Porte.

1st. The entire re-establishment of that state of things which existed in Moldavia and Wallachia before the insurrection of 1821, principally as to what relates to the number and organization of the provincial militia.

2d. The liberation of the Deputies of Servia confined since 1821, in the Palace of the Grand Seignior at Constantinople, and satisfaction for such confinement.

3d. The sending of Plenipotentiaries to the Russian frontiers, in order there to re-commence with Russian Commissaries negociations upon all the points which have been treated of, from 1816 to 1821, and to conclude a definitive arrangement on such points.

Yesterday the Reis Effendi sent for the interpreter of the Russian Ambassador, and communicated to him in the presence of the Kiaya-Bey (Minister of the Interior), that the Porte acceded voluntarily, and without the least restriction, to the demands of Russia, and that she would communicate to M. de Minziaky an answer in writing to that effect after the feast of the Biram (the 9th of this month.) On the very same evening (of yesterday) the Servian Deputies were liberated from the seraglio; Couriers sent forth at the same time, carrying to the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, an order to reinstate, without loss of time, such Beschlis as are at present in the principalities, on the footing as before the insurrection. It was announced at the same time to the foreign legations, that the Sultan had named as his Plenipotentiaries, the *ci-devant* Baglidik, (Director of the Chancellorship of the Divan), Hadi Effendi, and Ibrahim Effendi, members of the Ulemas, with the rank of Molla de Scutari, giving them an order to enter into negociations with the Russian Plenipotentiaries, at such place as may be named by the Russian court. The Charge d'Affaires of Russia testified his entire satisfaction, as well upon the tenor of this resolution, as upon the form in which the first communication was made. This Minister immediately despatched a Courier to St. Petersburgh to communicate a result so important to the preservation of the Peace of Europe.

ABDUCTION OF MISS TURNER,—

COMMITMENT OF MR. E. G. WAKEFIELD.

The following are the most interesting particulars which transpired at the final examination of Mr. Wakefield:—

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. Turner now left the room, and in a short time introduced his daughter. Miss T. was dressed in deep mourning, and exhibited an extraordinary degree of firmness.

Mr. Tatton—We have here an office copy of Miss Turner's deposition on a former occasion; do you, addressing the prisoner, wish to have it read, as in the instance of the last Witness?

Mr. Grimsditch (Mr. Turner's solicitor)—I understand Mr. Wakefield's assent was general, and applied to all the examination.---Prisoner---Certainly.

Miss Turner's examination, as taken on the 1st of April, was now read, with the mere alteration of the date to the 23d instant. The whole of this has been before the public. It was descriptive of the fraud used in obtaining h[illegible] from Miss Daulby's school---of the deceptio[illegible] practised by the prisoner on the road, a[illegible] the embarrassed state of her father's affairs---[illegible] their journey to Carlisle and Gretna; [illegible] fictitious marriage at the latter place---[illegible] going to London, and onwards to Calais, t[illegible] appearance of her uncle and Mr. Grimsdi[illegible] and her recovery by them from the prison.

Miss Turner was asked had she any additio[illegible] to make to her depositions? She said, she wis[illegible] ed to mention one remark of Mr. Wakefield, respecting the letter which he said he had received from Mr. Grimsditch. Mr. Tatton—What is that? Mr. Grimsditch—Will you allow me first to ask her a question which arises upon the last paragraph of her examination? Mr. Tatton—Certainly.

Mr Grimsditch—Was it against your will and inclination that you married Mr. Wakefield?—Miss Turner—It was against my will and inclination; but I told him, if it was the only thing that would save my papa, I would consent.

Mr. Tatton—Throughout the whole of the transaction you went against your inclination? Miss T.—Yes, I went against my inclination, but it was from a desire to save my father. I consented to marry him (Wakefield) to save him; it was solely to serve my father, and to save him from ruin. He (Wakefield) said it was the only way, and I believed from his representation that it was so.

Mr. Tatton—The paper which you signed at Gretna Green you believed was to save your father from ruin, and that was the sole reason why you consented? Miss T.—Certainly it was. I understood it was a certificate which would save my father.

Prisoner—That was not the answer which was given.

Mr. Tatton—If you have any questions to put to the witness you may do so, but—

Prisoner—Oh, no, no question. I merely observe it was not the answer then given.

Mr. Newton—You had better, perhaps, put what you have to observe, in the form of a question.

Mr. Tatton—What sort of a certificate was it? Was it a certificate that you consented to be married in consequence of the distress of your father?---Miss T.---It was; but I did not write it so. I understood it to be a certificate of my consent.

Mr. Humphreys---(Addressing the other Magistrates.)---This is certainly a very important point of the examination.

Miss T.---The paper did not state that it was to save my father; the paper was to certify to all concerned that we were married.

Mr. Hope, solicitor---It was to certify that the marriage had taken place; merely a certificate of marriage.

Mr. Tatton---that was all?---Miss T. It was.

Mr. Tatton---You said something about a letter.

Miss Turner---Yes, Mr. Wakefield remarked that the letter which he had reeeived from Mr. Grimsditch, he thought was not in Mr. G.'s usual writing; and that he must have been very much agitated at the time he wrote it. I remarked that I did not know Mr. Grimsditch's handwriting very well, but I thought it was his---that it was like it.

Mr. Grimsditch---Did you see your uncles, Mr. Robert Turner, and Mr. Critchley, enter the harbour of Calais?---I did.

Was Mr. E. Wakefield with you at the time?—He was; and I remarked to him I thought I saw one of my uncles, but was not sure.

What did he say then?—I don't know; but I saw my uncle Critchley immediately afterwards, and I saw my uncle Robert speak to him, and then I was sure it was them. I told him (Wakefield) so.

Mr. Tatton—Do you recollect any expression which Mr. W. then used?—He told me he would take me to the inn, as he did not chuse we should meet there.

Mr. Tatton—Did you then express a wish to go to them?—No I did not, for I expected soon to go to them as a matter of course. We then went to the inn, and Mr. Wakefild took me into Madame Quillacq's room, and told me I must wait there, as he wished to speak to my uncles.

Did you see which way he went?—Yes, he remained in the Court, walking with Mr. Percy.

How did you know it was Mr. Percy?—Because Mr. Wakefield had before pointed him out to me. Mr. Wakefield then came to me again, and said my uncles were gone to another hotel, and he would go and call upon them; but I thought he did not go for them, for I saw him again talking to Mr. Percy. Soon afterwards the master of the hotel (Quillacq) told me that he (Mr. Wakefield) had gone up stairs with the gentlemen; I supposed he meant my uncles. Mr. Wakefield, after some time, came to me again, and said he would take me to my uncles; and as we were going up stairs, he said they would tell me something which I little expected to hear. I was then shown into a room where my uncles were, and Mr. Wakefield then left me. He expressed no unwillingness whatever to leave me with my uncles; I saw Mr. Wakefield afterwards.

Mr. Grimsditch—That closes Miss Turner's evidence.

Mr. Tatton—She saw him afterwards—won't you ask what passed then?—Mr. Grimsditch—We have other evidence to prove that; there is Mr. Critchley, who was present.

Mr. Tatton—Have you any questions to ask [illegible] witness?—Prisoner—No, none whatever.

[illegible]iss Turner now rose, as did the whole [illegible] and was conducted out of the room by [illegible]. The prisoner was one of the first [illegible] and made a slight inclination of his [illegible] the first time he seemed affected [illegible]mination of Miss Turner.

[illegible] examined and deposed that he [illegible] a daughter, Ellen, who had [illegible] at he was possessed of con[illegible]rsonal property, and that [illegible]eir-apparent to the whole of it. [illegible] then detailed the other facts connected with the fraud. He knew no medical person named Ainsworth, and his daughter had left school without his knowledge or consent. It was on the 11th March he was told by Mr. Newbold he had unpleasant news to communicate to him, and after some conversation, was informed his daughter had been married at Gretna Green. On the same day a letter from the prisoner was put into his hands, but the shock rendered him unable to read it till the following day. (It was produced, it was dated Carlisle, March 8.) He never had any the least communication with either of the Wakefields.

Henry Critchley, Esq. of Macclesfield, was then examined.---He deposed that he, Mr. R. Turner and others, went in pursuit of the prisoner and Miss T., at the request of her father, and found them at Calais. There Mr. W., after some preliminary stipulations, which were rejected, consented to produce Miss T.; but he expressed a hope that nothing would be said to make her hate him, or prejudice her mind against him, or words to that effect. She was soon after ushered into the room to Mr. R. Turner and deponent, and upon the imposition being made known to her, she was extremely indignant, and said *she should never have married him, if he had not made her believe that it was the only thing that could save her father from ruin*; and when she was told that it was not a lawful marriage, she exclaimed---"*Thank* GOD *for that!* I am so glad you are come to take me to my papa;" and, alluding to Wakefield, she said, "*Oh! he is a brute! he has deceived me!* and I never called any one a brute." After stating to her all the particulars of what had passed, Wakefield was sent for; and on his coming into the room, Mr. Grimsditch entered into a warm discussion with him, and said he should put him into the custody of a Bow-street officer. When they were talking of the legality of the marriage, Wakefield claimed her as his wife, and deponent then said, "It is quite clear, Mr. Wakefield, that this is an illegal marriage." Miss Turner also said, "*I am not your wife; I will never go near you again*; I will go with my uncle; *you have deceived me;*" at the same time grasping deponent's arm, and *throwing her arms round his shoulders in great agitation and apparent fear.* He replied to her, "You must acknowledge I have behaved to you as a gentleman." Miss T. answered. Yes, I do acknowledge that, but *you have deceived me; I will never go near you again*; I will go with my uncles." Deponent then said to her, "Yes, my dear, you shall; and I tell you, Mr. Wakefield, I will not part with her but with my life." Another warm discussion then took place between Mr. Wakefield and Mr. Grimsditch, which ended in Mr. G. going to the police office for assistance. When Mr. G. had left the room, a great deal of conversation took place; and he then appeared disposed to give her up, but he wished deponent to speak to his friend, Mr. Percy, which was declined. In the course of the conversation, deponent asked him what could induce him to commit so flagrant and cruel an act, as to carry away so mere a child, whom he had never seen?—He said, "He had been a great deal with Dr. Davies's family, where she had very frequently been the topic of conversation; she had been represented to him as a fine girl, with the largest fortune in the county, and *he was therefore determined to possess himself of her, to accomplish which he had used deception but not force.*" He added, that "*he had never attempted any thing he did not accomplish.*" Witness then observed to him, that being a father himself, he might have some idea of the feelings of her parents, during her absence under such circumstances. He replied, that had he been in Mr. Turner's situation, *he should have shot the man* who served him so.

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Mr. Wakefield may be considered as a good deal like the engraved portraits of Sir W. Scott,---of course rather a younger likeness. He is a gentlemanly man, of rather a slender form, light hair and eyes, and what the French term *bel homme*. His dress betrays a touch of dandyism. During the time Miss Turner was in the room, not a single glance

was exchanged between them. He sat lolling with his hand to his head, and she cast her eyes upon the ground all the time she gave her deposition. Miss Turner was fifteen on the 12th of February last. She is rather tall of her age, and her voice and manner are very commanding; her countenance is pale, but it is enlivened by two piercing eyes, and a finely shaped mouth; with teeth extremely well formed and white, as to form a fine contrast to her ruby lips. She spoke in the most collected manner; and altogether there is something so fascinating about her, that the most favourable impression seemed to have been made on all present. Previous to his departure in custody of the constable, Mr. Wakefield wrote a letter to his friends, and sent a copy of his committal to his solicitor. While walking before the door with his friend, Mr. Davies, Miss Turner watched him from the window for some time, before the act of reconciliation took place.

It is, we know, the opinion of many of the Ministry, that a Ministerial Majority cannot be started for Westminster, so firmly that the radical interest is so [redacted] it cannot be shaken; and that disturbing it would only [redacted] der, without answering [redacted] and the case of Sir Murray [redacted] as a proof of this opinion. So far, [redacted] from agreeing with this opinion, we, after a very minute consideration of the present state of the Westminster constituency, are prefectly sure that the radical interest there is on the wane, and that nothing is wanting but courage [redacted] of the friends of Ministers to put out failure of Sir Murray Maxwell might be accounted for on many grounds; but, without going into detail, one thing is abundantly evident—that when he started as a candidate, many topics were used with success, to stimulate the mob against Ministers, which now would not be listened to. The day of the great mob-charlatans has gone by. Preston, Watson, Thistlewood, Ings, Cartwright, Thurtell, Waddington, Gale Jones, Finnerty, Wardle, &c. have died by natural or by violent, though expected deaths, or are altogether unheard of in the country. The subjects of the oratory of these people are as unlikely to revive effectually as themselves. It was then preached that Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage would prevent all our evils, moral and physical,---that a handful of places (most of which have since fallen in) were so overpaid as to oppress the nation with hopeless ruin,---that the National Debt should be wiped out with a sponge, and the landlords of England denounced as enemies to the people, for expecting rent for their lands,---and other fine things of the same tendency. Now that the veriest idiot in the nation has laughed at the idea that changes in the mode of election or the duration of Parliaments (admitting, as we do, that both are the fairest subjects for discussion, and alteration, if there were necessity,) could do the miracles which were then pretended---when it must be seen that the grievances that were then made of so much importance are as much the object of Ministerial attention as of Radical brawling---when they find that their Representative, Sir Francis Burdett, is as much in favour of the Corn Laws, which one of their orators most elegantly called "a kick in the vitals of a starving community," as the most Ultra Tory in the House, and, that, at all events, it has ceased to be a question of petition, and become a question of political economy,—in short, when there is no topic for the mob, which a ministerial man could not now answer before the mob, and be listened to, we do not see why Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse are to be allowed, on the strength of their invincibility among the populace, to walk over the course. What Sir Francis's merits are we all know—whatever Mr. Hobhouse's pretensions to a seat in Parliament may be, it is unnecessary to say any thing about them; but it is quite obvious that neither has any claim on the *gentlemen* of Westminster—and we do not see why the gentlemen should not have as good a right to expect a Representative as the tailors, or any other part of the community. But, even allowing that a candidate on Ministerial grounds had no positive certainty of succeeding, he would, at all events, have a large division in his favour; and so far from thinking that the contest would be of any harm, we are certain that it would be of advantage. The riots it might occasion in Westminster would be, after all, but temporary and trivial; and the service it would do the country, by confining the agitations of the mob to the spots where they would be of the least detriment, instead of letting them loose to disturb the country, would be an advantage which would amply counterbalance any inconvenience of the kind. Had we an election in Westminster, we should not have Cobbett annoying the people of Preston, or Hunt affronting the gentlemen of Somersetshire. We should have them here---talking nonsense, or sedition, as it might be, where they would be sure it would be most perfectly reported---instead of wasting it on the desert air of the provinces, where they may be doing mischief, or at all events creating annoyance, in place of exciting derision. We hope that there may be a chance of a new candidate for Westminster; and we do not know a better Parliamentary speculation.

THE SUN,—June 6.

Politeness.—"I beg your pardon, sir," said a gentleman the other night in the pit of the King's Theatre, to a person whose hand he felt in his pocket, "I believe you have mistaken my pocket for your own." "Dear me, how unfortunate," replied the pickpocket, who was elegantly dressed, "excuse my freedom, I am particularly *absent* at times." This he exemplified by *absenting* himself immediately.

We alluded yesterday to the eager diligence with which this general election is seized upon as an opportunity for the excitement of a "No Popery" clamour. Among the raisers of the cry, there are, no doubt, some honest alarmists—descendants, at least intellectual representatives, of those worthy persons, who, in a former century, were one and all ready to make oath that horns and tail were as natural to a Papist as to any black ox in Smithfield. Others there are, fanatics of a milder hue, who read just so much of political and religious history as leads them to an imperfect knowledge of facts, and to a convenient ignorance of principles; a sort of reading, through which they learn to persuade themselves that the cruelties and persecutions inflicted by two belligerent churches during a single age of barbarism, are exclusive characteristics of one of the said churches, under all circumstances, and to all ages, no matter how civilized or enlightened. This sort of reading, and a process of reasoning quite worthy of it, satisfies the well-disposed partisans of "No Popery," that Catholics will at any time violate the most solemn oath, if desired to do so by their priest, or absolved by him from the guilt of perjury for breaking it. But to believe this wonderful proposition, another exercise of credulity still more edifying is [redacted]

"No Popery" on this ground must, if they are not guilty of the grossest inconsistency, believe that the Catholics are not now deterred by scruples of conscience from taking the oaths which actually keep them out of Parliament; for if they could be absolved by their priests from the sin of perjury where it suited their worldly interest or the policy of their church, why, in the name of Heaven, should they now, for a whole century, have excluded themselves from both Houses of Parliament, when it was nothing but "swear and walk in," applying the next minute to the reverend priest for absolution? We have never yet seen or heard of a plausible answer attempted by "No Popery" to this direct and simple question. Again, it is a fear entertained or professed by worthy men who talk about being familiar with history, that Catholics are not to be trusted as subjects of a Protestant Sovereign, when the interests of their church, and the commands of his Holiness, run in opposition to such political duty. To this we answer, that as for centuries before the Reformation the Catholics of England were generally faithful to the King and State of England, and supported zealously the cause of both in resistance to the demands, the threats, and encroachments of the Court of Rome, so, since the Reformation, during the reigns of eleven Sovereigns, the Catholics of this realm have exhibited a loyalty to the Protestant Sovereign not less eminent and uninterrupted, *so far as the Pope* was concerned, than their ancestors had done many preceding generations. If the argument has any meaning it must be this,—that where the interest of the State comes into a conflict with the orders of the Roman Pontiff, a good Catholic will prefer the spiritual authority to the temporal; but is it not a matter quite pregnant through all history, is it not a fact quite obvious at the present day, that the See of Rome has had many points at issue with Catholic Princes in every part of Europe, in all which cases, without exception, the body of lay Catholics have maintained the rights of their own Government in contravention of those of the Pope? Is not this argument one which would go to deny the allegiance of a Catholic to any temporal power, whether the sovereign be Protestant or Catholic like himself? But the most solemn assurances and declarations, as they have stoutly opposed the Papal pretensions to temporal prerogative in their acts. All the universities of the Continent transmitted to this country, when applied to by Mr. Pitt, the most distinct disclaimer of any right in the Holy See to meddle with their temporal obligations: and, however the priests and Jesuits may strive to equivocate on this question, we see how odious and how impotent are their endeavours, indignantly spurned as they are before our eyes, by the common sense and feelings of those nations against whom their experiments have been directed. It is said furthermore by very good people, that the Irish Catholics would wrest the landed property, confiscated as it was near two centuries ago, from the hands which now retain it. Why, then, are they fools enough to buy the estates, the design to take which by force they are accused of---paying the full market-price in every instance, for the *protestant titles*, which they have thus resolved to overturn?---But finally, we are told the Catholics are never satisfied "Give them one thing, and the next day they come upon you with some fresh exaction." And so it ought to be: any man who contents himself with less than entire freedom is a slave in grain, and deserves to be trampled on for ever. We add once more---and it is worth being repeated every day that passes over our head—you cannot exterminate 6,000,000 of Catholics: while you treat them as criminals, you never can convert them from Popery—while you treat them as enemies, you dispose them to become so—you lay up inexhaustible fuel for eternal war—you can never enjoy the sweets of peace, nor enforce upon the Government the palpable necessity of reduced establishments. Keep the Catholics in bondage, what a stigma you cast upon a Protestant state---that it is one which can be no otherwise maintained, but by persecutions equally terrible with those on a successful resistance to which it boasts of having been founded! What an insult to the name of Christendom, that 100,000,000 of its inhabitants are incapable of the first duty of subjects! What an outrage is it to this grand festival of a free community, when we choose delegates for the maintenance of our dearest rights as a nation, that the first lesson read to them, and the most solemn condition imposed upon them, is that of barring out from the Constitution of England one-third of the whole body of their fellowcitizens! We had intended to begin this article by noticing an admirable address "to the electors upon the Catholic question, by the Rev. Sydney Smith." It comes opportunely as an antidote to poisons industriously, and we fear too successfully, circulated. For the execution of this little performance, it is impossible to say too much: vivacity, wit, and spirit, would be looked for of course from such a quarter; but there is a great deal more than these: there is a straightforward and irresistible truth---there is demonstration in every line of it---there is, besides, a tone of deep, though unostentatious, and subdued anxiety for the cause of national justice, which tells upon the better feelings, and a spirit of candour and humanity, by which it is impossible for any reader to be otherwise than benefitted as well as touched.---*The Times.*

Robbing a Highwayman.—(*From Reynolds's Memoirs.*)—"My brother, Jack, late one evening in January, proceeding in his gig to Southbarrows, was stopped on Bromley Hill by a highwayman, who, presenting a pistol, furiously demanded his money. I will not say that Jack took fright, but his horse did, and, with a violent plunge, gallopped off at full speed. The highwayman's foot being struck by the wheel, he was immediately unhorsed, and dashed on the ground; while his horse, now left to his own guidance, mechanically followed the vehicle. Jack, in total ignorance of the whole proceeding, hearing the horse behind the gig, naturally concluded the highwayman was in full pursuit, and expected every moment to have his brains blown out. However, on entering the town, he discovered his error, to his great relief; and stopping at the inn, and desiring to speak to the landlord, he related the circumstance, and then delivered the horse to him; and ordering it to be immediately advertised according to the usual form ---'If not owned nor demanded within ten days from the date hereof, it will be peremptorily sold to pay expences.' As may be supposed, the horse was neither owned nor claimed, so therefore sold; and Jack, pocketing the affront, cleared upwards of 30*l.* by what he called '*robbing a highwayman.*'"

INVITATION TO REPRESENT BOSTON.

(From the *John Bull.*)

The following correspondence is sufficiently entertaining and *instructive* to have a place here:—

"To Samuel Wells, Esq.

"Boston, May 23, 1826.

Dear Sir—Knowing you to *be a real friend to freedom*, we take the liberty to request you, if so disposed, to appear among us as a Blue Candidate; if not, should esteem it as a favour *to recommend any friend of your's*, as, through mismanagement, we are without a leader. The town has been canvassed by two candidates (Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Heathcote) one of our present Members, Mr. Malcolm, being on the Corporation Interest, who have not succeeded these 20 years.

"*The custom of this borough is to present the freemen with five guineas a vote.* The number of voters 500. None but residents vote. The whole expence will not exceed 3,000*l.* if severely contested. There is very little doubt of success, *if took up with spirit.*—Your's

"FARNDON GROOM, on the part of Freedom.

"Direct, Farndon Groom, jun, Boston."

Mr. Wells returned the following answer:

"To Mr. Farndon Groom, jun.

"Sir—In answer to your letter, I beg leave to inform you, it has long been my decided opinion, the electors require reformation much more than the elected. The borough of Boston confirms that opinion. Men—Patriots, forsooth!!—who can reject the services of a courageous and upright representative like Col. Johnson, in order to sell themselves to any profligate adventurer who happens to have the means of satisfying their cupidity, will, I hope and trust, never have the honour of being represented by any person who is a sincere friend to reform, and feels for the unmerited sufferings of the people.

"For myself, I can truly say, that although it is my most anxious wish to have the opportunity of attempting to redress the wrongs of my fellow-citizens in the House of Commons, yet I would rather become an inmate of a gravel-pit, or even endure the debassing torture of a tread-mill, than find myself the representative of men *who are ready to sell themselves and their county for five guineas a-head*—*Your's, very obediently,*

"SAMUEL WELLS."

"Fen-Office, Temple, May 30, 1826."

This is, perhaps, as curious and characteristic a display of the real *independence* of the Friends of Freeomd, as ever was made.

NOTES ON THE MONTH.

(From the New Monthly Magazine for June.)

The New Streets.—Though New Streets are daily growing about us, we still persist in christening them by names which are borne by half a dozen of the old ones, notwithstanding the inconvenience of which the practice is productive at once to ourselves and to foreigners. It is rare to find on the Continent two streets of the same name—while in London, in this sense, almost "Each alley has a brother." As a matter of policy, this ought to be reformed, if only on account of the crimes which the practice must frequently cover or conceal: and as a matter of national taste, it demands immediate amendment. It is a singular thing, that London should not possess a single street which derives its name from any individual famous in the story of our literature or arts; yet their names are surely at least as dignified and uphonious as those of the Johns, Adams, and Peters, whose "discriminative appellations" embellish the corners of so many of our streets and squares. The names of our poets, philosophers, and wits would surely furnish as many pleasant associations as the names of our peers, as Argyle, Somerset: or the name of a trade, as Baker, Brewer: or of a town, as Berwick, Marlborough: or of a plant, as Camomile, Hay: or of a bird, as Finch, Falcon, Swallow: or of a title, as King, Queen, Regent, Duke, Earl: or of a point of the Compass, as East, West, North, South: or of a day of the week, as Friday: or of a metal, as Silver, Gold: or of a quadruped, as Lamb: or indicative of age, as Old, New: or the name of a Saint, as George, Martin, Mary, Nicholas; or of a thing, as Castle; or of nothing, as Soho, Tooley. What venerable associations would be connected with streets bearing the name of Wycliffe, Bacon, Harvey, Selden, Locke, Newton, Penn! what delightful and proud ones with the names of Chaucer, Queen Elizabeth, Spencer, Shakspeare, Butler, Milton, Dryden, &c. &c.! What historic recollections would be called up by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, and Burke Streets! Then if we want names poetical in sound, Alfred, Sidney, Beaumont, Herbert, Waller, Evelyn, Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, Congreve, Berkeley, "do become the mouth as well" as Wellington and Waterloo. The last is among the newest names of our new streets—and there is something almost ludicrous in its application to a place crowded with *depots* of books, prints, and Life Assurance offices. In like manner the name of Maida is given to a sweet and quiet valley just on the verge of London—a spot of which the repose and beauty contrast signally with the images of battle and death associated with its name.

We hope that our hints—which have at least the merit of being new—will be attended to by some of the godfathers of the new streets, and that we may soon see blazing in all the pomp of architectural beauty a Shakspeare street, into which those of Chaucer and Spenser lead on the one side, while on the other it diverges into Dryden and Pope Streets, or conducts to Newton Square. This is one thing, at all events, in which we may safely imitate the French Revolutionists.

Papal Theatricals.—"*Rome, April* 12.—A new ordinance for the Theatres dictates the following:—The performances shall not begin later than nine o'clock and end at half-past eleven, except on Thursdays, when they may continue till twelve. Only a certain number of persons shall be admitted into the pit, and those who have no counter mark shall be turned out. Whoever puts on his hat shall be immediately turned out. Whoever stands up in the pit shall be arrested and pay 5 scudi. If the Contractor acts in the smallest particular contrary to the present ordinance, he shall pay a fine of 50 scudi. An actor who allows himself any unbecoming gesture, or uses an expression that is not in the prompter's book, shall be sent for five years to the galleys. No passage shall be repeated. Whoever disputes in the Theatre with an agent of the authorities shall be turned out. All expressions of disapprobation, as well as of enthusiastic applause, are forbidden, on pain of imprisonment for not less than two, or more than six months."—(*Morning Chronicle.*)

This is a curious ordinance. We should like to know what are regarded at Rome as "unbecoming gestures" in a tragic or comic actor, or what are to be regarded as tokens of "enthusiastic" applause on the part of the audience, and who are to be the judges of these important matters! It is needless to remark, that these absurdly severe regulations, which extend so far as to prevent a man from putting on his hat or standing up in the pit, must speedily ruin the Theatres altogether; and it is pretty clear that this is the object of those who promulgate them. It is amusing to speculate upon the introduction of a similar theatrical code here. Kean would of course have been long ago sent to the hulks for his "unbecoming" tragic shrug, and Liston imprisoned for five years for saying more than was set down for him in the prompter's book. Miss Paton and Miss Stephens would have lost all their encores; none of the "passages" in Weber's overtures would have been repeated, and we should all have been undoubtedly rewarded with imprisonment for the "enthusiastic applause" we could not have helped bestowing on Madame Pasta.

Political Justice.—In a little volume entitled the "Diary of an Ennuyée," we find the following sentence, which shows how dangerous it is for beautiful and eloquent and enthusiastic young ladies to meddle with the doctrine of political justice:—

"The commerce of Venice has so much and so rapidly declined, that Mr. H—— told us when first he was appointed to the consulship, 150 English vessels cleared the port, and this year only five. It should seem that Austria, from a cruel and selfish policy, is sacrificing Venice to the prosperity of Trieste: but why do I call that a cruel policy, which on recollection I might rather term political and retributive justice?

"The grandeur of Venice arose first from its trade in salt. I remember reading in history, that when a King of Hungary opened certain productive salt mines in his dominions, the Venetians sent him a peremptory order to shut them up; and such was the power of the Republic at that time, that he was forced to obey this insolent command, to the great injury and impoverishment of his States. The tables are now turned: the oppressor has become the oppressed."

The fair Ennuyée seems altogether to have overlooked the fact, that the "insolent" Venetians of whom she complains are totally different persons

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page Supplement.)

from the unfortunate and enslaved Venetians of the present day—and that it is precisely as just that the Venetians of 1826 should suffer for what was done by the Venetians of 1400, as that the Roman Catholics of the present day should expiate by their disqualifications the cruelties of Mary and the flames of Smithfield. But this exception to the Diary was perhaps inseparable from the tone and spirit of the writer. The Diary is a work of very considerable power, and though the Ennuyée does not allow us distinctly to discover why she is so very melancholy and so utterly wretched, there is about her book a tone of desolation so overwhelming, and a tenderness so captivating, and an earnestness and truth so convincing, that we linger at the close of the volume as if we wished to be relieved from the oppression of some real sorrow by a disclosure, that the words "qui brûlent le papier" are but words, and the remorse and anguish of the writer a fiction.

AN ARGUMENT.—The connexion and force of the following argument are admirable. We copy the advertisement from a daily newspaper:—

"The confusion in Greek-street, Soho-square, arose from the London Merchants who sold the chief of the dresses worn at the Fancy Ball, in giving twofold relief to the Weavers, all anxious to have the first choice made great pressure with the carriages. Many of the rich satins were purchased at those Rooms for 18d. per yard, where thousands of yards are daily selling. We trust the exertions of the merchants will soon bring the operatives to a more calm state. That superb ducape we mentioned in our last meets with rapid sale, and the general Patronage of the Nobility; great merit is due to Mr. Lamb, jun. for his exertions to relieve the Weavers at Norwich. Those superb shawls, the richest in the world, are selling at this depot, as low as 20s. each, in unrivalled variety; have fresh supplies daily from the Shawl Factories, upwards of 1700 sold last week, which must so n give employment to that quarter, the silk weavers being more numerous, will take longer time: but if selling satins at 18d., sarsnets at 12d, Gros de Naples at 2s. 6d., rich silk dresses 7s. each, and such like, will not give relief, we ask what will?"

THE MILLENNIUM.—The Rev. Edward Irving in his last sermon, which consists only of 900 pages, promises that the Millennium shall take place in 1847. We think he would have antedated it if he had seen an announcement which was put into our hands the other day, of a Life Preserver, intended to stop unruly horses. It is a simple and ingenious contrivance, invented by a Lieut. Cook of the Royal Navy. It is curious to find the destroyers of human life inventing life-preservers; and though Lieut. Cook does not exactly beat his sword into a plough-share, his discovery may be fairly allowed to be indicative of the near approach of the Millennium.

[redacted] "JOHN BULL" ON BENEFIT SOCIETIES:—[redacted]om the result of Parliamentary and other inquiries, there appears to be upwards of a million Members of Friendly Societies, and that these for the most part are held at public-houses, and the members obliged, whether present or absent, to contribute a certain sum to be expended in liquor. The meetings are weekly or monthly, and "the spending money" varies from 2d. to 6d.; presuming, however, the number to be a million, the average amount to be 3d. each, and the meetings but twelve in a year, and further supposing that the members never spend more than the allowance, the gross sum will come out 150,000l. per annum; enough to supply a threepenny loaf of bread per day constantly, to thirty thousand individuals. And yet there is something cheering and cheerful in the pipery and pottery of all these affairs, ten thousand times better and more wholesome both to body and mind, than teaching the members modern philosophy, and the abstruse sciences."

This, at least, is candid: and shows how certain classes in this country look upon the diffusion of knowledge among the lower orders, and their desire to obstruct it by brutifying and debasing them. The writer in the John Bull allows that at least 150,000l. per annum is thrown away in liquor: and yet he says, that this sum is far better spent in smoking and drunkenness; and that these habits are more wholesome both to body and mind, than the acquirement of two of the three great branches of human knowledge. And here we may notice a sophism which is very generally used by such writers as the author of the above paragraph, and which, we dare say, is very convincing to the class which forms their readers. They assume, for the sake of the absurdity, that if the various branches of knowledge were easily attainable, carpenters would learn astronomy, blacksmiths mathematics, sailors study metaphysics, &c.—as if every one would not naturally apply himself to that science most likely to lead to improvement in his own occupation, and consequently in his circumstances!

TITHES.—The Rector of St. Olave's has lately been trying to defend himself from the charge of suffering a boy in his parish workhouse to remain ignorant of the Ten Commandments. It is curious to find this pious person, who is so pugnacious about tithes, forgetting any thing in which his favourite number ten is concerned.

THE PUFF DIRECT:—

"It is not Prout the inimitable artist who has been concerned with a Copper Company. Mr. Prout's talents are first-rate, and while he can give to the world such specimens of his genius as at the present moment adorn both Somerset House and the Water Colour Exhibition in Pall Mall East, he proves that he has within himself a *mine* far more valuable than that in which his Cornish namesake appears to have been unhappily grubbing."—*Sunday Paper.*

Mr. Prout is an artist who draws prettily in pencil. So that if he does possess a mine, as the newspapers say, it must be a mine of lead.

POETICAL SUBJECTS.—The Cow Pox was once a favourite subject of the French poets—but we think even that theme is out done by that of the "Loi sur le droit d'aînesse," upon which a long poem has just appeared in Paris.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE DISTRESSED MANUFACTURERS.—We copy a few of the signatures which struck us in glancing over these proofs of genuine English feeling and generosity. We must not, however, forget to mention that the contributions to which mere initials are prefixed are generally large. The ladies are, as might be expected, conspicuous for their kindness and liberality. "A young lady 50*l.*," occurs twice,—"A ladies' school," many times—and "a gentlewoman' —a truly *gentlewoman*, 10*l.* From the classes that procure subsistence with difficulty, there are many subscriptions—clerks, workmen, labourers, &c. &c. Even those who manufacture engines of destruction, the gunmakers, subscribe their 25*l.* to preserve life; and the soldiers who use them have, in many cases, sacrificed "a day's pay" for the same purpose. "The Royal Artillery in garrison at Dublin," was the first regiment, we believe, to set the laudable example. Some of the singnatures are extremely touching, such as, "A penny subscription from the children of the Charity School of St. Mary, Newington,"—"A child's saving, at his own request,"—"Some little children,"—"From a traveller out of employment,"—"The sincere offering of M. being all that she has to give,"—"A labourer's day's pay,"—"A subscription of schoolboys,"—"For a brother in want of bread,"—"A family at Twickenham, one day's dessert, 10*s.* 6*d.*" &c. &c. Some are of a jovial and *pococurante* sort, such as, "Success to the City members!"—"A few friends at a social party," &c. Others have a religious tinge—"The widow's mite was not disdained," and, "A few poor Christians." The following we do not like so much, "A grateful tribute for unmerited mercies." We ought to add that the *newspapers* have been generally liberal; and even that much calumniated individual, to whom so much selfishness is generally ascribed, *Number One*, actually subscribes 20*l*!

BONNETS.—No fashion is ever becoming to the wearer, which is productive of inconvenience to others. It would not be very difficult to discover the *cause* of this—"for this effect defective comes by cause." Let the ladies perpend this maxim, and apply it to the present odious fashion of enormous bonnets, which, whether at a concert in the morning, or a theatre in the evening, are equally the sources of annoyance to the audience.

PARTIES.—The following paragraph first appeared in the "John Bull," and has since been copied into other papers:"

"At the grand party given by the Marchioness of Londonderry, in Park lane, on Monday, amongst the other apartments thrown open to the company was, 'My Lady's bed-chamber'—this is foolish, and French: the bed-chamber of an English married woman is not meant for a show, nor should its privacies be made public. We trust the good sense of the higher orders will discontinue a proceeding at variance with the established rules of English decency, English modesty, and English morality."

It is curious to see how far some writers will go for the sake of such an alliteration as "foolish and French." The practice alluded to is no more French than English—that is to say, it is only resorted to in France (as it was in Lady Londonderry's case) *when the other rooms are completely filled*; and on such occasions, the bed-chamber is always fitted up for the purpose of receiving company. In France, as here, the admission of visitors to a lady's bed-chamber is not a matter of *fashion*, but a question of *convenience*:—or if French ladies ever do receive company in their bed-rooms, the party consists only of their most intimate friends and relations, and such parties only take place in winter, when the size of the principal rooms would render them too cold and uncomfortable for small *réunions*. For our own part, (to say nothing of the nice distinction made by the "John Bull," between the bed-chamber of a married and unmarried woman) we do not envy the feelings or the taste of that man who could violate, by an unworthy thought, the sacred proprieties of an English matron's chamber, or who would enter it with any sentiment different from that with which he would enter the room where she dines, the arbour in which she sits, or the carriage in which she drives through Hyde Park.

COINING AND MACHINERY.—From the newspapers.

"Formerly about 700 guineas were coined daily at the Mint; at present, owing to the improvement in machinery, one million guineas are coined in one week—this *is* coining."

Yes, it is coining—but what is that to the purpose? Machinery is an admirable power when applied to the reduction of the price of our coats or gowns; but there is this difference in the case of coining money; that, however fast the mint may produce it *the public* still pay the same price for the sovereign,—or guinea, as the papers have it, though guineas are no longer struck. We have reason to believe that the number is exaggerated in being stated at a million; but if the machinery produced a million a-day, instead of a-week, we do not see how the public would benefit by it, except in the very rare case of a sudden demand. When 700 guineas only could be coined a-day, of course the public contrived to make that number sufficient. That a million a-week can now be struck, is a great triumph for our machinery, but that a man should be able to leap up to the top of St. Paul's and down again very cleverly, is not enough—we want to know why, and to what good purpose he had done it.

FASHIONS.—The papers say, that

"Black neckcloths are going out of fashion; and that when the disgusting whiskers and mustaches disappear, we shall see Englishmen restored to themselves."

We doubt very much whether black neckcloths will ever go out of fashion, as long as we have an army and keep our present military tastes. The black neckcloth is moreover so much patronized by his Majesty, (see all Sir Thomas Lawrence's portraits of him,) that it even forms a part of his levee and dinner dress. As to our "being restored to ourselves" when mustaches and whiskers disappear, we do not very well comprehend it; from William the Conqueror down to William the Third they were constantly in fashion, and "vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi,"—which being interpreted means, that a good many "Englishmen" lived before the Prince of Orange. Besides, as long as mustaches, true or false, continue to be the sign of a hussar or a guardsman, we doubt the chance of their ever disappearing.

AMERICAN DUELS.—"In the senate of the United States Mr. Randolph had been permitted by the presiding officer, Mr. Calhoun, on more occasions than one, to call Mr. Clay *a gambler* and a *blackleg*. Mr. Clay gave Mr. Randolph an opportunity to explain, by calling upon him in writing to know whether he intended to call him *a political gambler, or to attach the infamy of such epithets to his private life?* Mr. Randolph declined any explanation. A challenge became inevitable—it was sent by Mr. Clay, and accepted by Mr. Randolph; a first fire was without effect; in the second Mr. Randolph discharged his pistol in the air, and walking up to Mr. Clay, pleasantly said, "Sir, you must pay me for my coat," at the same time holding out his coat, through which Mr. Clay's ball had passed. Whether it was Mr. Randolph's coat, or his red flannel hunting-shirt, which Mr. Clay was called to pay, is not mentioned." (*Chronicle.*)

Though the thing is droll enough, we do not allude to this affair for the sake of expressing our surprise at the anxiety of the American editor about the safety of Mr. Randolph's flannel hunting-shirt, and his comparative indifference about the wound in Mr. Clay's character; but of remarking with wonder, how small must be the force of the opinion of society in America, when such language as Mr. R.'s is held *in the senate!* We are sorry to see too, among the Americans, the adoption of a notion which we thought could never have gained ground among a free and thinking people. We allude to the distinction Mr. Clay attempts to draw between his political and private character. This is pitiful. It is as if a man should allow you to kick him on condition of your disavowing personality.* Is it *possible* that a political scoundrel can be a good private man?

MORE OF THE HUNTING-SHIRT.—

"Washington, March 30.—Last Tuesday, Mr. Randolph came into the Senate Chamber, with red flannel hunting-shirt on his arm. He made a motion to adjourn on account of its being Good Friday. While the motion was under consideration, 'Well,' said he, 'I believe I will put on my shirt,' and he did put it on, and wore it as long as he continued in the Chamber. His attachment to this garment proceeds, I suppose, from the fact to which he often alludes in his speeches, that his father raised 'a hunting shirt company' at the commencement of the revolutionary war."

This is all absurd enough: but the drollest part of the whole is the reason given for Mr. R.'s partiality to his hunting-shirt. It is as if any worthy gentleman, who had helped to raise a volunteer corps at the time of the French Revolution, should insist upon constantly wearing the caricature coats, powdered and greasy hair, and interminable queues which distinguished these patriotic persons.

NATIONAL GALLERY PICTURES.—We subjoin a specimen of a criticism in the "Times," on a picture in the National Gallery.

"A Dead Christ, by Annibal Caracci, is remarkable for a much bolder effect than the usual run of this artist's works. It may be considered a first rate picture. The composition appears perfect, and the arrangement of colour very judicious, producing an harmonious and a rich effect. The delineation of the passions (in our meek Saviour) is here, perhaps, carried as far as possible. It is a fact, however, that the limbs of the Dead Christ appear to possess life and motion."

This is delicious:—the critic absolutely quotes as an *excellence* in the picture, that limbs meant to be *stiff and lifeless* are so painted as to *seem to possess animation and motion!!*

SHAKSPEARE AND SPENSER.—

"Some further literary treasures," says the Chronicle, "are reported to have been discovered among the mass of undigested manuscripts in the State Paper-Office, in which Queen Elizabeth, and the fame of Spenser the poet and Shakspeare, are deeply concerned."

We do not exactly know what this means; but we cannot imagine how the fame of Spenser and Shakspeare should be affected, but by a discovery that the one did not write the Fairy Queen, nor the other Othello. We confess it would be distressing to find all our labour had been thrown away, in discovering the particulars of Spenser's private history—in ascertaining the precise way in which Shakspeare spelt his name, and the house in which he lived—to find that our enthusiasm had been uselessly lavished upon the tomb of the one and the grave of the other—and that in future we must blot from our memory, all the trivial, fond records of their personal adventures, and perhaps be compelled to associate the Red-Cross Knight with a Mr. Brown, and assign the Midsummer-Night's Dream to its true author, Mr. Smith!

SPITALFIELDS BALL.—The following curious announcement was promulgated on this occasion.

"We are authorized to state that refreshments at the ball for the relief of the distressed Spitalfields weavers, on the 12th inst. are to be paid for by such as require them. A very liberal offer was made by Gunter, of Berkeley-square, to the noblemen of the Committee, to furnish them gratis, which they felt bound to decline, it having been previously determined that the tickets were not to include refreshments, and that consequently the charity could not be benefited by such an arrangement."

It appears never to have occurred to the noble patrons of the ball that *Tickets for refreshments might have been separately sold* (as in fact they were) for the benefit of the charity. They would thus have been at once enabled to accept little Gunter's liberal offer; and to have advanced the interests of the poor weavers. If Gunter did, after all, supply the refreshments *gratis*, he has certainly been deprived of the credit of doing so by the above advertisement.

IRISH PRAISE.—At the balls lately given at Dublin Castle, it seems that, "The Marchioness Wellesley, with a laudable desire to promote the trade of this country, always appears in dresses of Irish manufacture, and we were glad to perceive it has been almost universally followed. On the present occasion her Excellency wore a pink and silver train, embroidered with small silver shamrocks. The head-dress was a superb plume of white ostrich feathers, roses, &c. The Marchioness stood unrivalled!!!"

It is scarcely necessary to remark that no part of the Marchioness's dress here described, is of Irish manufacture.

"DEATH IN THE DISH!"—

"A set of swindlers are travelling in the West of England with very good imitations of cucumbers. An innkeeper of Taunton was on Thursday last, in the day-time, imposed on by a fellow who sold him (to appearance) a very fine cucumber. The innkeeper, thinking it real fruit, ordered the servant girl to put the end of it in water to keep it fresh. A traveller soon made his appearance, and having ordered dinner, &c. the cucumber was laid on the table. The gentleman took it up to dissect it, but to his great surprise it was nothing more than a composition of plaster of Paris."

A few years ago Mr. Accum tried to persuade us that we ate nothing but plaster of Paris for bread; now it seems even our vegetables are only plaster of Paris; in a few years more, we may, perhaps, have plaster of Paris shoulders of mutton too!

DISCRIMINATING CHARITY.—The following exquisite piece of advice we copy from the "Times," in which it is printed *twice* in italics, in token of respect with which it ought to be regarded:—

"The separation of the really suffering poor (among the weavers) from the wantonly vicious and refractory, is essential in considering the application of the public relief."

That is to say, in other words—"Relieve those whose situation is comparatively so comfortable, as not to have driven them to excesses: but do nothing for the wives and families of those whose utter want has made them desperate." But even if this were the wisest advice in the world, how are you to find time, among the urgent calls of a starving population, to assemble committees and examine witnesses in order to make the distinction? The one-half of the weavers would be starved before you could determine whether or not the other half was to be relieved. You might just as rationally insist upon withholding relief until you had convinced the poor half-naked and starving creatures, how much they were indebted to the machinery they destroy for their subsistence, or explained to them the laws that regulate wages, as to do what the Times recommends. The one process would be as short as the other; though the last would be by far the most useful of the two. But there is not time for either.

GREEK COURAGE.—All the papers tell us that,

"The son of Canaris, who is receiving his education at Paris, was a short time since in the saloon of a family who exercised great kindness towards him. Being observed from time to time to bend his fist, and make menacing gestures before an image of the French Corunna, some surprise was excited. This head, which is rather masculine, is surrounded with a rich turban. The young Greek, under the influence of a blind sentiment of courage and vengeance, exclaimed, 'Cut off that big Turk's head.'"

It would not be amiss if the gentlemen who are so well informed about the modern Greeks, would learn a little how the ancient ones used to spell their names. The French *Corinna* (Mad. de Stael) is evidently meant; yet the mistake has not been corrected in any paper which we have seen. The *courage* (if the story is true) seems rather equivocal; it is somewhat of the *Turkish kind*, for he is made to bid *somebody else* "cut off the big Turk's head."

A NEGRO SACRIFICE.—The following very curious account of a Negro sacrifice is given by an eye witness;—we extract it from the notes to a recent pamphlet on the West India question. Our classical readers will be reminded by it of the Choephoree of Æschylus; and all our readers will be struck by its resemblance to the sacrifices to the dead, alluded to in Deuteronomy xiv. i. xxvi. 14. xxxii, 17. and in other parts of Scripture;—

"In Jamaica there had been a severe distemper prevailing for some time: it had swept away some of the grandchildren of a very old African woman, who had contributed much to the increase of her master's subjects. One evening I saw her at the graves of her deceased descendants, and surrounded by those who were in health; two were confined to their beds, and, to procure their health, old Beneeba was a suitor to the Duppies, or Spirits of her departed children, her brother, and husband. She had prepared a liberal repast, most part of which she cast over the graves, and thus invoked the Duppies: 'Cooba! Quamina! Coobeenba! Juba! Mimba! me call you by your born-day name to please you! Look! me give you fowl—me give you nyams, and cocos and plantains,' (various species of roots) and more than that, me give you bread, and sugar and water; and what you think? here me give you rum (exalting her voice, and scattering the sacrifice about), but me don't give you salt, because Duppies don't like salt: now look, all this me give you to make my poor pickenninies (children), Quasheba and Cudjoe, live. I beg you upon my knees. Do, Coobeenba, you was my husband when you was living—do, Quamina, you was my brother—do, Cooba, you was my own pickenniny—and do, Juba and M[illegible]ba, you was my pickenninies (grand children). If you make Quasheba and Cudjoe get well, every year I will give you fowls, and cocos, and nyams, and plantains, and sugar and water, and bread, and more than that (exclaiming

* A very droll illustration of this sort of feeling occurs in Reynolds's amusing Memoirs, published since the above paragraph was written. "A sporting gentlemen, who had lately levanted at Newmarket passing at this time **——(a good *incognito* name, by the way) proclaimed him aloud as a cheat and a blackleg, 'Cheat and blackleg!' cried the indignant gamester. 'Sir, dare you—,' 'Yes, Sir, and, under the same circumstances, I would say the same to any man in England.' 'Oh!!' cried his alarmed opponent, 'if you would say the same to any man in England, *it is not personal, and so, Sir, I am satisfied.*

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with energy), and more than that, I will give you grog—what you think? but I won't give you salt, because Duppies do not love salt; but if you think to take my poor sick pickenninies to come live with you in this cold, cold dirt—I tell you what! you, Coobenha! you Quamina! you, Cooba! you, Juba! you, Mimba! But I don't want to quarrel with you, me been love you too much—me beg you no kill my pickenninies. If you hungry, here is meat; if you want drink, here is sugar and water, and more—here is grog? good strong grog! what do you think? Do, don't take my pickenninies; Coobenha, you was my husband before time, you had plenty wife besides me, but I never had any man but you one, since I came from Guinea, till you dead, excepting Creole Cuffy and Coromontee Cudjoe—all my pickenninies was for you—make me ask you, did me ever thieve any thing from you? Cudjoe! you was a good husband—Cudjoe make my pickenninies live—do! And my good brother, and you my t'other pickenninies, do make them poor sick pickenninies, Quasheba and Cudjoe, get well—no make them dead.' Here she again scattered her offering."

THE MENAGERIE AT EXETER CHANGE.—This, we are glad to learn, is to be removed into the Regent's Park, where about five acres of land are to be set apart for it, upon the same principle as the one in Paris. Whether this is to be accomplished at the expense of Government, or not, we are not informed; but we shall be glad to find that even the fact of the proposed removal is correct. It is the *beginning*, at least, of a public and gratuitous menagerie; and even if it does not wipe away our national reproach in this way, it is pleasant to think that the state of the tigers and elephants resident in this country, will be ameliorated by the change.

FRENCH SENTIMENT.—During the reign of Buonaparte, we were stigmatized as a nation of shopkeepers; it is now the fashion in France to exalt our national character on this very ground. A French paper tells us that the Duchess of Northumberland sent, lately, some flannel to the Duchess of Berri, with this note:—

"Madame la Duchesse de Northumberland fait hommage a Madame Duchesse de Berri, de quelques aunes da flanelle de Galles. Cette flanelle est un produit des manufactures du frere de Mad. la Duchesse de Northumberland."

Upon this the French Editor exclaims—"What grace! what simplicity! quel beau caractère national!" &c. &c. It unfortunately happens, however, that neither the Duke nor Duchess of Northumberland has a brother in any way connected with the manufacture of Welsh flannels. The whole story is a fiction.

PUBLIC PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCIES.—A curious instance of the danger of printing occurs in the following;—

"Advertisement of Correspondence.—Drury-lane Theatre, May 11, 1826.—My Dear Lord William'—I have seen with great surprise the 'Palladium' of last Sunday, in which the Proprietor states, that in a conversation between your Lordship and himself, you disclaimed having any acquaintance with me. There are very few statements which Colonel Fairman could make that would induce me to bestow a moment's thought on them, having already proved that person to be devoid of truth and courage; but from the friendship with which you have for a long time honoured me, which, I believe, I have never done anything to forfeit, I cannot refrain from asking you for an assurance that the person above-mentioned has, according to his usual practice, misrepresented your Lordship, as well as more humble individuals.—I have the honour to be, my dear Lord William, your's very faithfully, A. BUNN.

"To the Lord W. Lennox, &c."

"Knightsbridge Barracks, May 12, 1826.—My Dear Sir—I can have no hesitation in assuring you that the remarks in the 'Palladium,' of 'my having disclaimed your acquaintance,' were perfectly unauthorised by me.—Very truly yours,

WM. PITT LENNOX."

"To A. Bunn, Esq. Theatre Royal, Drury-lane."

This answer, as the reader will readily see, does not at all deny the fact of Lord W. Lennox having "disclaimed" poor Mr. Bunn's acquaintance, but merely goes the length of denying that he gave Colonel Fairman any authority to *publish* that important fact.

THE FANCY BALL:—

"The fancy dresses bore a very small proportion to the others; the one which seemed to attract most curiosity, was that of Mrs. Arbuthnot, who, habited in Eastern male attire, walked about the room, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Wellington."

"An evening paper states, that Mrs. Arbuthnot appeared at the Fancy Ball, on Friday evening, in Eastern male attire. This is not true; the costume worn by that lady was that of Mary Queen of Scots."

This piece of intelligence cannot fail deeply to interest the reflecting part of the public.

DISAPPOINTMENTS.—It is quite provoking to be entrapped into reading a paragraph by the taking title it bears, and then to find it swell into a lottery puff, or melt into Macassar Oil. In the *Chronicle* of the other day, we thought we had discovered an invaluable secret, under the title of "Method of keeping clothes dry in rain," which turned out to be the following extract from Denham; "While we remained at Kabshary, we encountered a violent storm, and were much amused by the economy of the Shouas when the storm approached. I saw all were extremely busy, digging holes in the sand with their spears, evidently too small to get into themselves, and we were not a little surprised to see them presently bury their shirts and trowsers two or three feet deep in the sand, which on the rain subsiding, they dug up and put on quite dry, with an air of great comfort and satisfaction." Denham and his friends seem to have preferred "colds and agues" to this plan.

AMERICAN MUSICAL TASTE.—A public meeting was lately held at New York for the purpose of permanently establishing an Italian Opera in that city, by subscription. The Subscribers call themselves "The New York Opera Company." The chances of the success of this plan may be estimated by the fact, that the Italian singers who went to America last season, were compelled to *advertise* for encores, and that instead of one of the most beautiful airs of Rossini, "Home, sweet home," was nightly demanded by the audience.

MAGISTRATES.—A case has just appeared in the papers, in which Sir Mark Wood, *a Justice of the Peace*, figures rather discreditably. He is represented as having abused the Bench, sworn a quantity of oaths, and even clenched his fist in the face of one of the magistrates. The papers tell us that the magistrates behaved on the occasion in the most *polite forbearing manner*, and that the particular magistrate who was personally insulted by this man, was *remarkable for his gentlemanly coolness*, *requested* Sir Mark Wood to step into the magistrates' private room, &c. All this show of forbearance and ultra-politeness, we think, was most impolitic and improper. Who imagines that a *poor man* would have been treated in the same way, if he had committed the same outrages? If Mr. Dyer had sufficient patience to suffer, without resenting, the *personal* indignity, he ought to have reflected that something was due to the dignity of the *Bench*.

THE NEW BACONIAN PHILOSOPHY:—

"A medical man has just made known, as a remedy for indigestion, what he calls 'the fat bacon system.' He recommends a slice of fat boiled bacon, between two slices of bread, every morning for breakfast."

We hope he intends to furnish a stomach, as well as a system, to those who may wish to try to digest "his Extracts of Bacon."

PIOUS REFLECTIONS FROM A SUNDAY PAPER:—

"Mrs. Windsor, a provincial actress of some celebrity, died suddenly on Friday se'nnight---she was taken ill while acting in the Farce of 'False and True'---she was, the papers say, 'highly respected.' It is melancholy when death assails this sort of person, decked out in the ridiculous trappings of mummery---such a coincidence makes the affliction more awful!!"

We should like to know why, because a player happens to die in the dress of his profession, the circumstance should either become more "melancholy" or "awful." We cannot see how the tunic of Macbeth or Othello is more ridiculous than the apron of a Bishop; and we are quite sure that nothing on the stage is half so absurd as the huge amorphous wig of a Chancellor, or the ridiculous haberdashery, trashery, and tinsel, in which our "crack regiments," as they are called, caricature humanity so abominably. If one of the latter were to fall in battle, or the first to drop from the woolsack, we should hear of its being "grand and impressive," as if there were any difference in the circumstances but the rank of the parties.

COPYRIGHT OF WOODSTOCK.---A paragraph has appeared in several newspapers, stating that Sir Walter Scott had received the sum of 6800 guineas for the copyright of his new work. Considering that about four times the ordinary number of copies are sold of these works, they may well admit of a large sum for copywright; yet to all those who are in the least acquainted with the value of such copyrights, the above statement must appear equally false and ridiculous; the fact is, that the sum named was the consideration money for 8500 *copies of the work*, which had been printed by Constable, ready for publication.